ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

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PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 1894.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5913	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weigheli	8th "
BI. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	22nd "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th "
† SIAM	3060	500	H Weigheli	6th July.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D Worcester.	13th "
† ASSAM	3760	500	T. Leigh	20th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheli	3rd Augt.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	17th "
R. * HYDA-PES	2986	450	E. Gordon	24th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	31st "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

R. * This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

RAVENNA, 30th May
CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SUTLEJ, 11th July; CATHAY, 25th July.

In addition to the above CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	950	2th June.
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	9th July.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE	1st Class. Rs. 500	2nd Class. Rs. 300	Deck. Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE on BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ.				
HACQUEHEM	G. Wallaschnig	4,409	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Seacoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 21st, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay.
ASIA	J. Laird	June 9.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
HESPANIA	S. Abrey	July 20.
ARABIA	G. Read	August 3.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	August 22
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	October 13.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, May 23, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,390 tons, 2,300 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY MORNING direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamers, SATRUNJI and MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Vizadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and 'Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; 'Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.

Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 29th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 31st May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 26th May, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer,

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 31st May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 6th June, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th May, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Austrailian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

S. S. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, Captain R. JONES, will SAIL from BOMBAY to HULL on June 5th. This Steamer is fitted with Electric Light and has all Cabins amidship. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 21st May, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.

Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balances does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of Information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

THE S. S. "CHYEBASSA" has ARRIVED from LONDON and ANTWERP, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every Morning to Survey Damages.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 22, 1894. Agents.

ANALYSES,

CHEMICAL AND MICROSCOPICAL,

FOR Governments, Native States, Railway and Mining Companies, Cotton and Spinning Mills, Shipping Agents and Private Firms. Surveys undertaken in all cases requiring Chemical and Technical Knowledge.

Enquiries Solicited, and Printed List of Fees forwarded on Application.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

KOUSANIE TEAS.

THESE TEAS, Grown and Manufactured on the KOUSANIE ESTATES, are justly celebrated th oughout the world for their superior excellence, and are without doubt the Perfection of Indian Teas, their distinguishing features being great Delicacy of Flavour, small percentage of Tannin, and large Theine. The Kousanie Estate is in the District specially selected by Government as the most suitable for the Growth of Tea, and the result has fully justified that choice—the Kousanie Tea Company having gained no less than TWELVE Medals and TEN Prizes, in various Exhibitions in London, Paris and India. The greatest care is bestowed on these Teas from Manufacture to Packing, and Musters of those Packed are always Soaked and Tested. Last Season's Teas, those now offered, through finer plucking and climatic causes, are unusually good, and those of the present Season, as far as may now be judged, promise an equal excellence.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known Specialty from the Kousanie Gardens.	1-lb. packets, per packet	1 6	1 9
	2 lb. packets, per packet	2 12	3 2
	5 lb. catties, per catty	6 12	7 10
SOUCHONG, finest, in 2-lb. packets	per packet	2 10	3 0
PEKOE, finest, in 2-lb. packets	per packet	3 0	3 6
HYSON, young (Green)	1-lb. packet	1 10	1 13
ORANGE PEKOE, finest	1-lb. packet	1 10	1 13
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	in 1-lb. packets	1 0	1 2
	in 2-lb. packets	2 0	2 2
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small Broken Leaf Tea	per lb.	0 10	0 11

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:—

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE EARL OF ELGIN.

CUMBERLAND HAMS, Real Wiltshire (Harris Crown Brand) Bacon, Gruyere, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.

Oilmenstores of Every description Fresh by every Through Mail Steamer from London.

N.B.—On account of the further heavy FALL in EXCHANGE, we are compelled to announce an ADVANCE of 7½ per cent. on Advertised Prices for all Imported Goods.—23rd May, 1894.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

CATERERS & PURVEYORS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

IT is noteworthy that the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT lately issued orders to use in future a GOVERNMENT STAMP on the Boxes of Cigarettes daily Manufactured and Exported from Egypt to all the different parts of the World.

The introduction of this system of using Stamps came into force from the 1st of March, 1894, and has been ma le chiefly with the object of putting a barrier between the real Egyptian Cigarettes Manufactured in Egypt and those Manufactured elsewhere, and unjustly called Egyptian. The Manufacture of these so-called Egyptian Cigarettes has caused great detriment to the Egyptian Government, and to deter this practise Stamps have been adopted and are fixed on all Boxes of Cigarettes coming from Egypt. The Egyptian Government made Stamps in three different colours—Red Stamps are used for boxes containing 100 Cigarettes each; Green for boxes of 50 each; and Yellow for boxes of 25 each. Smokers are requested not to trifle with the Government Stamp, it being the indication of the Genuine Egyptian Cigarettes. They are so fixed that they can easily be cut apart when opening the box.

Smokers will, therefore, take notice of the Stamps on the Boxes of Our Cigarettes, and thus they need not entertain any apprehension of their Genuineness. They are distinct from those made here and elsewhere of different kinds of Tabacco of a decidedly inferior quality.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PERFECT VITAL

INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE

Should become the Household standby.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE,

And is *the* remedy for overworked Brain, Sleeplessnesses, Harassing Dreams, Anxiety, Excitement, Wasting Diseases, &c.

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT,

Taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES

The Blood, giving renewed Energy and Vitality to the Exhausted; building up again the wasted constituents which give the Brain, Health, Energy and Vigour.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL

Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY

Imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES.

THESE PIANOS are built of Iron, and are now Manufactured on the most Improved principles. By moving a Button under the Keyboard, the Tone of the Piano may be raised or lowered instantly as required, an immense advantage in Accompaniments to Singers or to other Musical Instruments.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE.

Daisy, Daisy, tell me your secret do,
Your Hair is lovely, tell me how it grew.
Its long, and thick, and curly, no wonder I look surly
When my head is bare, for want of hair.
Oh! tell me your secret do.

Daisy, Daisy, what is that you say?
You too were bald, for many and many a day,
Till Kemp's Hair Douche you tested,
And from that day you blessed it,
Now you look sweet, with hair to your feet,
And Kemp's Douche is gold to you.

Daisy, Daisy, buy me a bottle, pray,
One Rupee 8 annas is that all there is to pay,
I am your own true lover, and when
The Douche with hair doth cover
My bald head, then we will wed,
And Kemp's Douche I'll owe all to you.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

GENTLEMEN'S SIMPLE AND RELIABLE GOLD WATCHES.

ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140

In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.

These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our

STANDARD GOLD WATCHES,

As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.

Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting. Rs. 380.

We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.

EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.

For Chronographs, Repeaters, Calendars, and other Complicated Watches, please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY DRINKING WATER *VERSUS* CRISP AERATED WATERS.

MUCH alarm has been caused by the recent published results of the Analysis by our Health Officer of the Bombay Water Supply. For our own satisfaction and that of our Constituents, we have had the Filtered Water used in our SODA WATER FACTORY carefully Analysed by a competent Analytical Chemist, and we append his report.

Hardness	4·9 degrees.	Free Ammonia	*Nil.*
Chlorine	0·0006 per cent.		
Suspended Matter	*Nil.*	Albuminoid Ammonia	0·00005 per cent.

[Careful Microscopical Examination showed the entire absence of Microbes and Germs of all kinds.]

The above shows conclusively that our Aerated Waters are made from perfectly Pure Water, and that all impurities are thoroughly removed by our perfect system of Filtration.

See that the word "CRISP" is on every Label.

BOMBAY. { PHILLIPS & CO., LD., } POONA.

THORPE AND CO.'S NEW ITEMS FOR EVENING DRESS.

WHITE KID GLOVES,

2 BUTTONS, Rs. 1-12 Per Pair.

WHITE CAMBRIC TIES,

From Rs 1-8 Per Dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS,

From Rs. 2-8 Per Dozen.

DRESS SOCKS,

From Rs. 3-8 Per Pair.

SILK POCKET HANDKFS,

From Rs. 2 Each.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SMOKE

MELACHRINO'S ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

					Rs. A.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large per	100	...	5 12
Do.	„ 2	Medium „		...	5 0
Superfine	„ C	Largest „		...	5 8
Do.	„ 4	Large „		...	4 12
Do.	„ 5	Medium „		...	4 0
Extra fine	„ 8	Large „		...	4 0
Do.	„ 10	Medium „		...	2 12

SPOTTED CABANAS

THE ONLY ORIGINAL BRANDS AS SMOKED THROUGHOUT INDIA

For the last 25 years.

	Rs. a.
Semiramis, per box of 100	12 0
Romeo Y Julietta, per box of 50	5 8
Zenobia, per box of 100	10 0

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA AND CEYLON:—

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REWARD RS 25 (TWENTY-FIVE).

LOST, on the Ry. Line, between WATHAR and POONA, a PACK T containing one C-Note of B'bay Circle No. W-29 3414 for Rs. 100 (One Hundred).
One Cheque on the Bank of Bby (Poona Branch) drawn by Dastoor Byramjee Jamasjee in favor of Khan Bahadoor Dastoor Hoshangjee Jamaspjee for Rs. 200 (Two Hundred).
One Cheque on Bombay, from Grant Co., in favor of Mr. Barjorjee Peroshaw by Captain Upperton.
Anyone who will lead to the Recovery will be Rewarded.

BURJORJEE PEROSHAW,
Dak Supplier, Main Street, Poona.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£275,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

J. NEUBERG,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY FOR THE WELL-KNOWN BASEL MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS OF MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

		Rs. a. Each				Rs. a. Each
5½ feet by	5½ feet.	3 4	7 feet by	9 feet		7 0
5½ „ „	7½ „	4 6	7 „ „	10 „		8 0
6 „ „	6 „	4 0	7 „ „	12 „		9 8
6 „ „	8 „	5 6	7 „ „	14 „		11 0
6 „ „	9 „	6 0	7½ „ „	7½ „		6 4
6½ „ „	6½ „	4 8	7½ „ „	10 „		8 8
6½ „ „	9 „	6 12	7½ „ „	12 „		10 4
6½ „ „	10 „	7 8	7½ „ „	14 „		12 0
6½ „ „	12 „	9 0	7½ „ „	18 „		15 8
6½ „ „	6½ „	4 14	8½ „ „	8½ „		7 4
6½ „ „	8 „	6 0	8½ „ „	10 „		8 14
6½ „ „	9 „	6 12	8½ „ „	20 „		17 12
6½ „ „	10 „	7 8	8½ „ „	24 „		21 4
6½ „ „	12 „	9 0	8½ „ „	8½ „		8 0
7 „ „	7 „	5 8	9 „ „	9 „		9 8
7 „ „	8 „	6 5	10 „ „	3½ „		4 0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

		Rs. a. Each				Rs. a. Each.
5 feet by	5 feet,	2 2	6 feet by	12 feet,		6 0
5 „ „	6 „	2 8	7 „ „	7 „		4 2
5 „ „	7½ „	3 2	7 „ „	9 „		5 4
5½ „ „	5½ „	2 9	7 „ „	10 „		6 0
5½ „ „	7½ „	3 8	7 „ „	12 „		7 4
5½ „ „	11 „	5 3	7½ „ „	7½ „		4 8
6 „ „	6 „	3 0	7½ „ „	9 „		5 10
6 „ „	7 „	3 8	7½ „ „	10½ „		6 9
6 „ „	8 „	4 0	7½ „ „	12 „		7 8
6 „ „	9 „	4 8	7½ „ „	15 „		9 6
6 „ „	10 „	5 0	7½ „ „	18 „		11 4
6 „ „	11 „	5 8	7½ „ „	20 „		12 8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.	Rs. as. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs. as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4 6	18 inches square, ...	3 0 / 3 6
20 „ „ ...	4 8	20 „ „ ...	3 12 / 3 14
22 „ „ ...	5 4	22 „ „ ...	4 6
24 „ „ ...	5 8	24 „ „ ...	4 12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

Per yard.		Per yard.
20 inches wide 0 10	24 inches wide	0 12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.
STOUT HONEYCOMB PATTERN.
Prime Quality.

Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
24 by 36 inches..... 6 4	32 by 72 inches.....	16 0
32 by 32 „ 7 0	34 by 34 „	8 0
32 by 45 „ 10 0	34 by 45 „	10 8
32 by 54 „ 12 0	34 by 72 „	17 0

Second Quality.

Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches..... 6 0	32 by 54 inches.....	10 0
32 by 45 „ 8 0	34 by 34 „	6 8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
STRIPED PATTERN.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	
28 by 36 inches..... 6 0	28 by 36 inches.....	6 8
34 by 34 „ 7 0	34 by 34 „	7 8
34 by 45 „ 9 8	34 by 45 „	10 0
34 by 54 „ 11 0	34 by 54 „	11 8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.
READY MADE.

Rs. a. Per dozen.		Rs. a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft 3 4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3 8
27 by 36 „ stout 4 8	22 by 36 „ blue check	3 12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
For Single Cots, 7½ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4 8	For Double Cots, 7½ by 7½ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7 8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each.....	5 0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each.....	8 0
White, with red border on 4 sides.....	6 0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each.....	9 12

TOILET TABLE COVERS, D'OYLEYS AND SHEETING.
GINGHAMS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS AND COTTON TWEEDS.

Patterns and Prices forwarded on Application to

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
ESSRS. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF BILLIARD BALLS, PUNKAHS, EMPTY WINE CASKS, &c.

Under instructions from the Committee, Byculla Club, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m., in the Compound of the Byculla Club, consisting old billiard balls, punkahs, chicks, cane matting, globes, leather, empty wine casks, consisters, broken crockery, waste papers, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 28, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
1 square cl noforte by Schroder.
6 new hand-sewing machines.
14 doz. strong bentwood chairs.
A consignment of fresh provision from Rowatt and Co., just landed ex. s. s. Australia, consisting of Worcester sauce, pickles, vinegar, rose, lemon and raspberry syrup, and cherry brandy.
The property of a gentleman—consisting of dining table, chairs, sideboard, whatnot, meatsafe, drawing-room sofas and chairs, round and pier tables, chiffoniers, cabinets, hat and book-stands, iron single bedsteads, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, dressing glass and crockery.
On account and at the risk of Ebrahim Cassumbhoy, ex Etera—
P C—18254-55 1-2- 3 cases flower vases and flower stands, Eden lights, liquor sets, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 high bicycle in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 300 TONS WHITE DELHI WHEAT.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Kallian Street, opposite Prince's Dock, by order and in the godown of Messrs. Nanaee Khairaj and Co., and on account and at the risk of Marwaree sowdayal Luxminarayen—
300 tons white Delhi wheat.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 195 BALES INDORE COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30, p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the godown of Vardhman Jetsy, by order of Marwari Khetsidass Hurnundroy, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ralli Bros—
A G / HK } 195 full-pressed bales Indore cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arsenal, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m.—
A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance Stores, consisting of leather cuttings, leather pieces, old gunny and canvas bags, glass bottles and old oil drums, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 28, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Police Office—
A quantity of unclaimed goods and property.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT COTTON.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Cotton Depot, Colaba—
45 bales cotton (damaged by fire) Invoice 71 of 26-3-94.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Albert Buildings, Fort, next to the *Bombay Gazette* Offices (where the whole kit has been removed for sale), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished and carved household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c, the property of C. STUART, Esq.
The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES TO CLOSE SHIPMENT.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co, under instructions from Mr. R. J. HUNTER, the well-known Shipper, will sell the following lot of superior Saddle and Harness Horses outright to the highest bidder at Messrs. Scott and Co.'s Stables, Girgaum, on SATURDAY, 2nd June, at 3 p.m.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the horses will be on view from TO-MORROW.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT MAHABLESHWAR.

On MONDAY, the 25th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following four very valuable bungalows:—
LOT NO. 1.—A large piece of land with a bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, known as "Elphinstone Hall," and is registered in the Superintendent of Mahableshwar's book under No. 56, and contains about 3 acres and 32 goontas. The bungalow is furnished and is well situated, and commands a good view.
LOT NO. 2.—"Valentine Lodge," with outhouses, is next to the Elphinstone Hall, and also commands a good view, is furnished and contains about 1 acre and 5 goontas.
LOT NO. 3.—"The Grove," with outhouses, is also well furnished and commands a good view, is registered under No. 13, and contains about 2 acres and 25 goontas.
LOT NO. 4.—"The Bower," with outhouses, is also well furnished and commands good view and contains about 1 acre and 19 goontas.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 28, 1894.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1894.
PRINTED AND PUBLISH
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is her by given that the THIRTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, 1894, at 4-30 P.M. The following is the business of the Meeting:—
1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1894, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their Remuneration.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 18th May, 1894.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.
ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કુંપની, લીમાટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 20TH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 28th May, 1894, at 4 P.M., to Transact the following business, viz.:—
1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1893.
2ND.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3RD.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1894 and to fix their remuneration.
4TH.—To Transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ધુળજી જેઠાની કુંપ,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 28th May, 1894, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 11th May, 1894.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to June 11th, 1894, for the supply of the following Stores required during the year commencing 1st July, 1894:—
I. Miscellaneous Stores of Country Produce.
II. Oils, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
III. Clothing.
IV. Stationery.
Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for items I., II. and III., and from the Auditor, Dharwar, for item IV., on payment of 8 annas per Copy.
The Company's specifications and conditions under which the Contracts will be let are attached to each form of tenderer's schedule. Any further information required regarding Miscellaneous Stores, Oils or Clothing can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, and for Stationery from the Auditor, Dharwar.
Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S.-M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, in Sealed Covers, superscribed—
Tender for Country Stores.
Tender for Oil, Tallow and Cotton Waste.
Tender for Clothing, &c.
Tender for Stationery, as the case may be.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 11th May, 1894.

TENDERS are invited for purchase of 5,000 (Five thousand) SOUND EMPTY OAK WOOD English imported Sherry Hhds. (54 Gallons) delivered in monthly Lots of about 420. Apply to

MESSRS. ROBINSON MORRISON & CO.,
96, Argyll Road, Bombay.

RUGBY UNION CHALLENGE CUP.

ENTRIES for the above Cup CLOSE on JUNE 15th. All Clubs wishing to Enter will please send in their Names, together with an Entrance Fee of Rs. 5, to

FRANK CARTER,
6, "Lyons Range,"
Calcutta.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 525 OF 1891.

POCHAJEE BYRAMJEE BATLIBOI, of Bombay, Parse Inhabitant, residing at Frere Road, within the Fort .....Plaintiff.
VERSUS.
PEROZSHAW FRAMJEE BATTLIWALLA, Parsee, residing at Baudora, in the District of Thana .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the twenty-sixth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twentieth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Pochajee Byramjee Batliboi, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Perozshaw Framjee Batliwalla, or either of them in the property hereinafter described, that is to say: That piece of land and batty fields and grass land, together with the dwelling-house and messuages and mango and other trees standing thereon, commonly called or known by the name of "Perouz Baug," situate at Baudora, in the Taluka of Salsette, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement eighty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-nine square yards and one-fourth of another square yard or thereabouts, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Perozshaw Framjee Battliwalla, and are now in the possession of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, the Receiver appointed herein.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 17th Day of April, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

1 COTTON GIN, by Platt Brothers, of Oldham.
1 Patent KNIFE SHARPENER for above.
1 Seed DECORTICATOR and SEPARATOR.
2 Cast Iron WALL BRACKETS and 3 No. 3 PLUMBER BLOCKS.
The above are New, and have never been used. The Frame of Cotton Gin was slightly damaged in transit, but has been Repaired, and is as Strong as ever.
Cost price of above, Rs. 3,925.
Offers invited. Apply—

G. R. MACDONALD,
Manager, Monarah Factory,
Via Gopalgang, Sarun.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.
One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.
One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.
A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SECOND PAMPHLET.
THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
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TO BE HAD ALSO AT
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Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

GRAND JEWEL SALE.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
MESSRS. HAMILTON & CO.

HAVE the honor to announce that they have received the Orders of Government to

SELL BY AUCTION,
On an EARLY DATE, the Valuable Presents at present lying in the
GOVERNMENT TOSHAKHANA.

Also will be included a quantity of Valuable Jewellery belonging to an Estate, which has been sent them for disposal to the Highest Bidders. The attention of Official Receivers, Trustees and Executors who may have Jewels for disposal, is drawn to this Sale, as it affords a splendid opportunity of Realising.

HAMILTON & CO.,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA.
[ESTABLISHED 1808.]

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. Interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
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HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
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BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
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Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 120,000.
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47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
ondon Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m.
Music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Magic Floral Lower, Boree Bunder.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 26th :—Alberta (s), from Barry ; and Peninsular (s), London. Yesterday :—Stara (s), from Hongkong ; and Surat (s), Shanghai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 26th :—Courtfield (s), for Hamburg ; Nurani (s), Rangoon, &c. ; Torr Head (s), Amsterdam ; Booldana (s), Calcutta, &c. : and Kola (s), Karachi. Yesterday :—Idzumi Maru (s), for China, &c. ; Hannah M. Bell (s), Trieste, &c. ; and H. M. S. Brisk, Karachi.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

Quadrille.....	Olympia.....	W. William.
Overture.....	Light Cavalry.....	Suppe.
Gavotte	Charming.....	Boggetti.
Selection.....	Reminiscences of Scotland, Free	Godfrey.
Valse	Toreador	F B P Royle.
Galop	The Bombay Riots (descriptive)...	C. G. Briggs

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISCLAIMER.—Messrs. T. S. Bennett and Co., Ophthalmic Opticians, Medows Street, write to us as follows :—"Our notice has been called to a para. in your last issue of an A. Almeida, alias A. A. Bennett, describing himself as an "optician," being charged before Mr. Hamilton on the morning of the 24th instant, and as this may lead to a misunderstanding with the public, and affect our interests, we beg you will in fairness to us publish this letter, as the above party is not the Bennett nor Almeida belonging to this firm."

DROWNED IN THE SEA.—A Coroner's inquest was held, on Saturday, at the morgue, on view of the body of Gujaba Tookaram, aged seven years, the son of a hawker, residing at Nowroji Hill. On Friday noon, the deceased accompanied his mother to Bori Bunder, and while the latter was engaged in buying some mangoes on the wharf, the former took a ramble, and was in half-an-hour found missing. The mother instituted enquiries, and gave information to the police. At 6 o'clock on the following morning the body of the boy was found lying below high water mark at Bori Bunder. The body was removed to the morgue, where it was identified by the mother. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

A FIRE IN POONA CANTONMENT.—A fire occurred in Centre Street, on Friday evening, which threatened at one time to involve a large portion of the district, but happily owing in a great measure to the exertions of the police, the danger was averted. The fire was caused through a servant trying to fill a lamp which was already lighted from a kerosine oil tin. The vapour of the oil came in contact with the flame, and exploded with a loud report, setting fire to the contents of the building, which was stored with cotton goods. The servant was badly burned and had to be taken to the hospital where he is lying in a precarious condition. Several fire-engines came to the spot but were not able to get to work at once owing to a difficulty about the water. The building, an upper-storied one, was completely destroyed together with the adjoining house. The loss is estimated at abo ut Rs. 20,000.

MARRIAGE EXPENSES LEAD TO SUICIDE.—Mr. G. W. Roughton, the acting Coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Ganpat Narayen, a goldsmith, aged thirty-eight years, residing at Moogbhat Lane. About ten months ago, deceased borrowed money at interest to provide for his daughter's marriage, and as he could not repay it, he was dunned by his creditors every day. He was much depressed and often said that he was tired of his life on account of his debt. At 8 o'clock, on Friday morning, Ganpat opened his shop as usual, and a couple of hours afterwards went out without informing his wife as to where he was going. When he returned home at noon, he refused to take his dinner and told his wife that as he had taken arsenic, he would die in the course of the evening. He commenced vomiting, and was at 4 o'clock removed by the neighbours to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. Under the treatment adopted there he rallied a little, and became quite conscious. He stated that he had drunk country spirit and had swallowed with it a piece of arsenic about the size of an almond seed to destroy himself. He gradually grew worse and died in the hospital three hours after admission. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

DOMESTIC QUARREL AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held by Mr. G. W. Roughton, acting Coroner, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Surraswattee, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-three years, the wife of Gunnoo Sadashiv, a grocer, residing at Junjiker Street. From the evidence adduced, it appears that deceased was married to her husband about twelve or thirteen years ago in her native country, where the couple lived together for some time. About a month and-a-half ago the husband came to Bombay, asking the deceased to remain in her father's house at her native country, as he intended to return there at the end of the present month. Notwithstanding, the wife, who did not like to remain in her father's house, came to Bombay about three days ago, and had the misfortune to incur the indignation of her husband, who told her to return to her native country with a friend of his. Deceased refused to do so, and told the husband to hire a room for her in Bombay. They had frequent quarrels upon the subject, the last occasion being early on Saturday morning. At 11 o'clock on the same day the husband left the house to go to his shop, and did not return home at night, as, he alleged, there was not sufficient accommodation in the house. At about 10 p.m. the husband was informed at his shop that his wife was unconscious and breathing heavily. He went home and had her removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where, on examination, it was discovered that she had been suffering from opium poisoning. She never recovered consciousness, and died within an hour after admission. A verdict of suicide by opium was recorded.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

In celebration of the birthday of her Majesty the Queen the troops in garrison paraded on Saturday morning. The European troops paraded at Colaba whilst the Native troops assembled on the Esplanade maidan. There was a large attendance of spectators at both the places. The number of European ladies and gentlemen who witnessed the parade at Colaba was unusually large. The reason for holding the parade separately was to spare the Native troops the tiresome walk to Colaba in the hot sun. The troops that took part at Colaba were the Royal Artillery with guns in action and the Royal North Lancashire Regiment. At about half-past six the men of the Royal Artillery arrived, and took up their position on the parade-ground. Shortly afterwards they were joined by four companies of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment under the command of Colonel Ryley. The troops were drawn up in lines facing the east. A detachment of Royal Artillery with six field guns took up their position on the right and the North Lancashire Regiment on the left in two lines, the bands being in rear of the second line. They went through a series of manœuvres, after which the Royal Artillery fired the usual Imperial salute of thirty-one guns from the field artillery, eleven guns before the first round and ten before each of the other two rounds of the *feu-de-joie*, the troops presenting arms, and the bands playing the National Anthem. Three cheers for the Queen-Empress were then called for by the Commanding Officer, and were heartily responded to by the troops. This concluded the parade at Colaba and the troops then marched back to their quarters.

The troops taking part in the parade on the Esplanade, which was witnessed by large crowds of Natives, were the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, known as the Marine Battalion, and the 22nd Regiment of Native Infantry. They were under the command of their senior officers. At half-past six the troops arrived with their bands and colours and were drawn in lines on the maidan facing the east. After going through regular manœuvres, they fired a *feu-de-joie* ; and then marched back to their respective quarters with their band playing.

A horse ridden by a European lady took fright at the firing of the *feu-de-joie* and becoming unmanageable threw down the rider, who, fortunately, escaped quite unhurt. The horse was secured immediately.

All the Government and merchants' vessels lying in harbour were decorated with banners and flags from stern to stern in honour of the Queen's birthday. H. M. S. Brisk being the senior vessel at the station fired a salute of thirty-one guns at noon. All the public offices and most private places of business were closed in commemoration of the joyous event.

THE SARDARS' BIRTHDAY DARBAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 26.

THE grand darbar of the Native Chiefs and Sardars of the Deccan, held by the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Crowe, Agent for the Sardars of the Deccan, in honour of her Majesty's birthday, came off, this evening. The meeting was to be held at 5-30, but it was six o'clock before the proceedings commenced. The ceremony was a very imposing one, the large hall being completely filled. Outside the hall a guard-of-honour of the district police was drawn up, whilst the band of a Native regiment played at intervals. The Chiefs and Sardars, many of whom were attended by their retinue, dressed in gayest costumes, and in some instances accompanied by musicians, made a very striking appearance. When the Hon'ble Mr. Crowe arrived, he was preceded up the hall by chobdars and a few of the Sardars. The whole company remained standing until he had taken his seat. He presently rose and said :—

Sardars of the Deccan and Gentlemen,—I have once more the pleasure to welcome you at this darbar held in commemoration of the birthday of our beloved Sovereign, Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and I feel sure that your presence here is significant of your continued loyalty to the Throne and of your reverence for the person of the Gracious Lady under whose beneficent rule it is our privilege to live. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has just completed her seventy-fifth year, and on the 20th of next month her reign will have extended over a period of fifty-seven years, a period which has been characterized throughout by peace, progress, and prosperity, and which, it is no exaggeration to say, will be quoted by generations to come as the Victorian Era, the golden age of the history of the English people. During the past year events full of interest have taken place in her Majesty's domestic circle. Several of her grandchildren have been united by marriage with the Royal Houses of Europe, and conspicuous among them the Duke of York. The eldest surviving son of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has chosen for his bride her Serene Highness the Princess May of Teck, a princess who has been brought up from her infancy among the English people, and who has secured a large hold on their affections. That event is one of profound interest to all of us, because at some future time, which we trust may still be far distant, the youthful pair will in all human probability succeed to the throne of their ancestors, and we may now, therefore, express the hope that they may prove equal to the high destinies that await them. Turning to matters which have an immediate interest for you, the past year has been an eventful one. The financial distress due to the depreciation in the value of silver which has gathered weight and intensity as time rolled on, has now reached a point when it is causing the Government of India the gravest possible anxiety, and when the administration of the country can only be carried on by the most rigid economy in all departments of the State. I should like in connection with the subject to allude to a misconception which appears to prevail with regard to the financial effect of the grant of compensation allowances to European officers serving in India. That measure has received some adverse criticism in the Native Press and also at the hands of certain Sabhas and other influential societies, on the ground that the grant of compensation allowances is inconsistent with the admitted depressed condition of the finances. As it appears to me, on the contrary, that is a measure of sound economy. The value of silver has depreciated to such an extent that it has become more profitable for an officer to retire on his pension than to remain serving in India. The result of this is to swell abnormally the charges of the pension list, and the double burden falls on Government of paying the pension of the retiring officer and the salary of the officer appointed to perform the duties. Obviously, it is in the interests of Government, and by Government I mean the public at large, to do all in their power to tempt their servants to remain, especially at a time when their ripe experience is of the greatest value. In spite of the attraction held out by the compensation allowances the flow of retirement, though arrested, is not stopped, and at this moment the Government in every province throughout India are at their wit's end to find men of sufficient experience and training to fill the vacant places. You must, I feel sure, gentlemen, have earnestly deplored the events which culminated in serious disturbances between the Hindu and Mahomedan communities, and which have resulted in considerable loss of life. The advice which was tendered to you by his Excellency the Governor, and was repeated by his Excellency the Viceroy at Agra, may with advantage be reiterated here. Their Excellencies told you that it is the duty of the natural leaders of the people, the Chiefs, Sardars, and Nobles to loyally exert their influence in the cause of peace and reconciliation, and to impress on the people of both creeds the assurance that Government will secure to each the free exercise of their religious observances and will repress firmly any attempt on either side to wound the religious feelings and susceptibilities of the other. All that is required is to cultivate an attitude of charity and toleration for the feelings of others. I feel compelled to remark here that a great responsibility in this matter rests on the gentlemen connected with the Native Press. They enjoy a great power for good as well as a great power for evil, and it behoves them to avoid the publication of any views of an inflamatory character which might have the effect of reviving any slumbering animosities. Another feature by which the past year has been distinguished was the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the effects of the use of opium in this country. That Commission was mainly the outcome of a species of medulesome philantropy, which prompts some people to concern themselves with the morals of their neighbours before they have set their own house in order. What the opinion arrived at by the Royal Commission who travelled from one end of India to the other in search of evidence is, it is not possible yet to predict, but one fact has been established beyond doubt by the evidence, and that is, that the ill effects arising from the use of opium have been vastly exaggerated, and fall far short of those produced in England and other European countries by the abuse of alcohol, and that any attempt to interfere by legislation with what is for the most part a harmless indulgence might be followed by disastrous results. I am glad to notice that the example set by the promoters of the Deccan Bank has been followed by other gentlemen living in Poona, and that a similar undertaking has been started under the denomination of the Poona Mercantile Bank. These institutions if rightly directed will go far to perform the functions of the Agricultural Banks, the institution of which by Government was so strenuously advocated years ago by Sir William Wedderburn. It is far better that you should devise remedies for yourselves than rely on Government to help you out of every difficulty. You should, if your management is sound, be able to attract capital in the shape of deposits, and you should be in a position to advance money to the cultivator on the security of his land at a rate of interest which the Marwari and Bania would never dream of. You have on the Board of Directors gentlemen of varied capacities and experiences, and I feel sure that your efforts in this direction will be attended with success. You will have noticed in the public Press that the subject of the Deccan Ryot is again engaging the attention of the Legislature, and a Bill is now before the Imperial Council to give effect to certain recommendations made by the Commission appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act. That Commission, we are told, affirmed the success of the leading principles of the Act, and it is satisfactory to know that no change of policy is intended—that those principles will be maintained, and that the change in the law now contemplated is in accordance with the spirit of the existing enactment. When we last assembled here, gentlemen, we were in the throes of an Election and the representative system for filling the ranks of the Enlarged Legislative Council was being inaugurated. It would be premature to express an opinion as to the complete results of that experiment, but one result, if we may judge by the variety and number of questions asked in Council, has certainly been an increased interest by all classes in the work of the administration of the country. You, Sardars and gentlemen, by virtue of your position as the hereditary aristocracy, by virtue of your wealth, by your connection with the agricultural classes through your landed interests, are the persons whose assistance Government is entitled to look for in making appointments to the Council, and it, therefore, is incumbent on you to qualify yourselves for the discharge of those duties when they may arise. I feel, Sardars and gentlemen, that I have already trespassed largely on your time and attention, and I will therefore close these remarks with the prayer, in which I know you will all heartily join, that it may please God to spare her Majesty's valua ble life for many years to come.

At the conclusion of the speech, the band outside played the National Anthem, the whole assembly standing up.

The Hon'ble Mr. Crowe next presented a sanad to Rao Saheb Balkrishna Sayanna, and, in doing so, said :

Before we separate, gentlemen, I have a very pleasant duty to perform. I have been asked by Mr. *Silcock*, the Collector of Poona, to present to our esteemed fellow-townsman, Rao Saheb Balkrishna Sayanna, a sanad under the sign manual of his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquise of Lansdowne, the late Viceroy of India, granting him the title of Rao Saheb as a personal distinction. I believe you are, most of you, familiar with the civic virtues of the Rao Saheb. As a member of the Cantonment Committee, as a member of the several Municipal and other institutions in Poona, as a juror and assessor in the Court of Session, Mr. Sayanna has always been an indefatigable and prominent workman, and by his strict integrity, by his great business capacity, and by his uniform courteous manners, he has secured the friendship and esteem of a wide circle, both of European and Native gentlemen. This distinction comes as a fitting recognition at the close of his career of disinterested public spirit and his labours for the public welfare. Rao Saheb Balkrishna Sayanna, I have much pleasure in handing you this sanad, and I am sure I only echo the sentiments of all present here to-day when I say that it is a well-deserved honour, and one which I hope you will be spared many years to enjoy.

After the usual distributions the company separated.

THE SIMLA RIFLE MEETING.

THE meeting opened on Tuesday morning in faultless weather, and matches I and II of the champion series were shot off. The scores as a rule were not high, though Sergeant H. Rogers, of the Calcutta Volunteers, and Sergeant McConville, R. I. F., both made the fine score of 33 out of a possible 35 at 200 yards standing.

As is usual on the opening day of a big rifle meeting some slight hitches occurred in the working at firing points. Officers who are new at their duty, do not quite understand the rules and regulations, prove themselves too strict in some cases, and too lenient in others. Competitors have to be carefully instructed as to proper positions, weight of triggers, &c. ; there is always some one who, quite innocently perhaps, tries to get off with a 5-pound pull when 6 pounds is the minimum allowed, and gets disqualified in consequence. This was the fate of a good shot to-day, and some others just scraped through the test. In a day or two, when all have shaken down into their proper grooves, everything will begin to run smoothly, and the hony. secretary will find life again worth living.

The 700 yards unlimited entry target was open all day and received warm support from officers, Volunteers and regulars, a gallant Colonel who carried off this match last year, being particularly assiduous in his attentions. This is an easy range, and good scores should be the rule : to-day, owing probably to the wind that always gets up after 9 o'clock, the scoring was not high ; Corporal Blewett, 2nd P. V. R. C. leading with 34 out of a possible 35. As this range is to be kept open during the entire meeting we may expect to see several good scores put up. I did not see much going on at the moving and disappearing target ranges and the superintending officer, like the unemployed of London, complained he had nothing to do. The shooting here was poor, Corporal Rutledge, 2nd P.V.R.C. leading with 19 at the moving target, and a private of the Derbyshire with 20 at the vanishing target, or "bobbing Joe" as it is termed. The ladies have succeeded in getting an alteration made in the rules relating to their position of shooting, and the amendment slip gives them the option of shooting standing or sitting at 75 and 100 yards where before they were compelled to stand. Stools and hassocks are permitted when competitors elect to sit. Owing to some slight misunderstanding at the Diana ranges matters did not work quite smoothly at first, and the amusing spectacle of enraged husbands flying about the grounds in search of the unfortunate and long-suffering hon. secretary might have been witnessed by anyone not too busy shooting. Luckily for Captain Mitchell-Innes, duty carried him out of danger, and the time thus gained helped people to cool off. One can bully a male competitor, if need be and survive ; but a secretary must be a very brave man indeed to run counter to the wishes of lady shooters, who *must* have things their own way on a rifle range as in their own drawing-rooms.

The day begun under such promising conditions ended in a wet afternoon. About three o'clock a thunderstorm, working up from the east, broke over the station, and heavy rain and hail fell for over an hour. This shower, while it cools the dry and heated atmosphere and helps to lay the Simla dust, has interfered much with the progress of the meeting, and all the afternoon entries will have to be shot off some other day. Owing to the number of entries this year the Committee has decided to extend the meeting into next week. On Monday all remaining entries at 900 yards will be completed, and the volley matches. These latter are important tests of a soldier's training, and it is believed that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will be present during the contest. Volunteers are not keen on volley firing, and "B" Company, 2nd P. V. R. C., alone has been sporting enough to enter a team. Originally fixed for Saturday the 26th, the distribution of prizes has been postponed to Monday the 28th—*Pioneer.*

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPT. W. P. BRETT, R. E., has been appointed Instructor in Electricity at the Royal Military Academy.

MAJOR E. P. WILFORD, Gloucestershire Regt., Second-in-Command of the 2nd Bn., has accepted promotion to a half-pay Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

MAJOR-GEN. E. A. STUART is to vacate his appointment as Lieut.-Governor and Secretary of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, at the end of this year.

CAPT. A. J. J. ROSS, 1st Bn. Royal Lancaster Regt., will obtain his majority in consequence of the recent retirement of Major F. M. G. Hutchinson.

CAPT. F. C. L. HULTON, 1st Dragoon Guards, has been appointed Superintendent of Gymnasia, Dublin District, vice Capt. H. C. MacTier, 2nd Bn. Hampshire Regt.

CAPT. W. H. TURTON, R.E., has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 2nd Lancashire Volunteers, R. E., in succession to Major K. Mackean, whose tenure expires on May 31.

THE Duke of Connaught, on the 5th inst., visited Pirbright Camp and re-opened the Church of England Soldiers' Institute, which has recently undergone considerable enlargement.

CAPT. G. B. SANDHAM, 2nd Bn. South Staffordshire Regt., obtains his majority in consequence of the recent acceptance by Major G. B. M. Cumberland of a half-pay Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

LT.-COL. F. BLACKSLEY, R. A., has been appointed to the Royal Horse Arillery, to succeed Lt.-Col. J. F. Brough, as Commandant of the Depot Division, R. H. A., and Superintendent of the Riding Establishment at Woolwich.

BREVET-COL. F. W. NIXON, Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications, has been selected for the appointment of Colonel on the Staff, Commanding Royal Engineers, South Africa, vice Col. V. G. Clayton, who becomes liable to retirement next month.

THE accommodation at the Royal Victoria Hospital at Netley is being strained. The Serapis and Euphrates took home close on 700 invalids. The Malabar is expected to add 400. It is not unlikely that to meet this heavy demand for sick accommodation the Medical Staff Corps at Netley may have to go under canvas.

THE *Broad Arrow* says :—"A limited number of officers except officers of Royal Engineers, will be selected to attend classes of intruction in ballooning at Aldershot during the present year. The dates fixed for the commencement of the classes are as follows :—viz., June 19 and Aug. 21, and each class will last twenty-one days. Officers recommended to join will be selected from those who have qualified for Staff employment, and who do not exceed 9st. 7lb. in weight. Applications to attend will be submitted to District Headquarters, for transmission to Horse Guards, on May 15 and July 17. Travelling expenses for officers attending these classes will be allowed under para. 296, Allowance Regulations. Officers are not to be instructed as trained balloonists, but only in the use of a balloon as staff officers."

A BLUE-BOOK has been published containing a preliminary return of the British Army (prepared in anticipation of the general annual return) for the year 1893. It appears that the total number of all arms during the year ranged from 219,994 in December to 215,034 in June, leaving an average strength of 217,279. This number is chisfly made up of the following:—Household Cavalry, 1,316; Cavalry of the Line, 18,388 ; R.A.—Horse, 3,781 ; Field, 14,308 ; Mountain, 1,293 ; Garrison, 17,312 ; Royal Engineers, 7,424 : Foot Guards, 6,032 ; Infantry of the Line, 135,175 ; and Colonial Corps, 5,070. Of the rest the Army Service Corps numbered 3,523 ; Ordnance Store, 857 ; Armourers, 318 ; and Medical Staff, 2,482. Divided into ranks the strength is made up thus—7,666 officers ; 860 warrant officers ; 13,442 sergeants ; 3,418 trumpeters, drummers, and buglers ; and 191,893 rank and file. It may be added that the number mentioned for 1893 is greater than that of any of the preceding nineteen years. With regard to auxiliary forces the numbers given as actually enrolled Reserve, Class I., 80,349, Class II., 181, Militia, 124,692 ; Yeomanry, 10,400 ; Volunteers, 227,741—a total of 443,363, wanting 44,700 of the establishment. Finally, the Militia Reserve numbered 31,023.

MR. JUSTICE RANADE ON SOCIAL REFORM.

THE following is the full text of the speech, delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade at Lahore last December at the last Social Conference, and now first published :—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—This is not the first time that I have come to visit this beautiful city of yours. Nearly 20 years ago I first visited Lahore, and saw the sights and made myself acquainted with the notables of the city. One generation has passed away since then, and many of my old acquaintances have departed, and their place has been taken up by others who were then perhaps attending your schools and colleges. During these 20 years, a spiritual wave has swept over your province, and I see signs and indications which satisfy me that you have been all the better for the operation of this most elevating influence. I visited this place again seven years ago ; but my visit then was only for a short time, and now you find me here before you in your midst on the occasion of this great gathering of the Indian nations, which has been held annually for the past nine years in the great capitals of the British Indian Empire. I come this time in connection with a mission of peace, which the General Secretary of the Conference, Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunath Rao has been pleased to assign to me, namely, to bespeak your favourable attention to the consideration of matters which more intimately concern the true welfare of the great Empire to which we all belong, than many others with the noise of which the air is singing all about us here. Perhaps few of you have been privileged to see Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao. He is the father and the partriarch of this movement. The respect due to age and rank and education is sanctified in his case by the charm of a highly spiritual life, a temper so sweet, a heart so warm and sympathetic, that I am not exaggerating when I say that many of you might well undertake a pilgrimage all the way to Madras to see him once in your life. By reason of old age and infirmities he has been unable to come over here and has deputed me to deliver to you this message of peace, and to seek your co-operation in the great work of Social Reform, which has a claim upon your attention as legitimate as the more stirring political aspirations which for the time engage your attention. This reminds me of a story which I happened some months ago to read in a biography of the Prophet of Arabia. You all know that Mahomed's first wife Khadija was older than himself, and that in later life when he became a power in Arabia, he took a second and a younger wife named Ayesha. This younger wife once asked the old prophet the reason why he did not give all his heart to the wife of his choice, so beautiful and so young ; who had brought him accession of power and wealth and why he still shared that affection with one who was old and decayed. Mahomed gave a reply which has a moral true for all eternity. He said to his young wife that though he loved her, he could not well give up his whole affection to her, for his old wife's claims on his love were stronger and far more legitimate than any that she could plead. Khadija had accepted him when he was poor and unknown, she had tended him, advised him, and helped him in his cares and anxieties, and her place could not be filled by any woman, however lovely, whom he chose for her charm of age and beauty.

AN OPPRESSIVE SOCIAL SYSTEM.

This beautiful little story has a moral, the significance of which we should not forget on occasions like this. Those who know me know full well that I should be the last person to condemn the political aspirations that have been created in our minds as the result of British Rule and liberal education. They represent a department of human activity to the claims of which the people of this country have been long indifferent. No man can feel the full dignity of human existence, who is dead to the duties of the citizenship of a great empire. At the same time this new love, that has sprung up in us, ought not to dry up the fountains of our affection for the old claimant, who accepted us when we were poor and helpless without whose anxious care and watchfulness, we can never hope to be in a fit condition to undertake the higher responsibilities that we seek to deserve. It was a sense of this necessity of developing with equal care the whole of our being, both in its family and social relations, as also in its relation to the body politic, that impelled Dewan Bahadur and myself as his helpmate to attend these gatherings ever since their inception in Bombay in 1885. The Congress leaders have also, after some preliminary difficulties, recognized the fact that this old claimant upon our affections could not be entirely ignored ; and have granted us permission to carry on in their camp our propaganda on our own responsibility. I hope these introductory observations will give you an insight into the nature of the message that I have been deputed here to communicate to you, and it is this mission that brings me and others of my friends to this great distance, at this by no means to us at least agreeable season of the year. About 135 years ago my ancestors came to your parts of the country for a brief interval, but then their mission was different. Our hands were at each other's throats then. The Pax Britannica has now released those hands for other and nobler work. We now meet as brothers and friends. You have treated us as your welcome guests, and we meet here to discuss in a language that we all understand, and with complete freedom, the many evils that we all more or less suffer, and which are so deep-rooted in the very vitals of our family and social system. Do I exaggerate in any way the character of this disorder in our family life ? I am not given to exaggeration, and the subject is too serious to admit of such light treatment. I appeal to every one of the many hundreds of the men before me,—I appeal to them most solemnly,—I ask them to lay their hands on their hearts, and stand up before this meeting, and say, if any one can muster courage to say it,—that our family and social arrangements have not been out of joint for centuries together ? Are we or are we not conscious that many of us, under the narcotic influence of custom and usage, too often violate the feelings of our common human nature and our sense of right and wrong, stunt the growth of our higher life, and embitter the existence of many of those who depend on us, our wives and children, our brothers and sons, our relatives and friends ? Are we prepared to point out any single hour of the day when we do not unconsciously commit injustice of a sort by the side of which municipal injustice is nothing, when we do not unconsciously sanction inquities by the side of which the most oppressive tyrant's rule is mercy itself ? We resent the insult given by the oppressor. We protest against the unjust judge. Here however we are judge and jury and prosecutor and accused ourselves, and we are sometimes consciously and more often unconsciously committed to a course of conduct which makes tyrants and slaves of us all and sapping the strength of our resolution, drags us down to our fall—to be the laughing stock of the whole world. Till we set these matters right, it is almost hopeless to expect that we can have that manliness of character, that sense of our rights and responsibilities without which political and municipal freedom is hard to achieve, and impossible to preserve.

THE TWO WAYS.

I want you to recognise this fact. I have no autority to suggest to you—remedies. These will suggest themselves to you. The fetters of the mind once realized as fetters, will drop of themselves. They cease to be fetters, and even become a discipline for a better existence. It may take years and generations to achieve this result. We may all have to die and become manure for the seeds of life in future generations. But once we enter upon the right path, the torch of light blazing inside us, and which we only seek to darken with our artificial rushlights, will show to those who come after us the way to heaven. The way to heaven is a narrow path, and one has to tread upon sharp-edged instruments, carefully balancing the weak limbs and spirits. The way to hell is, as you all know, a road well paved with good intentions, and we have only to close our eyes and shut our ears, to be listless and indifferent, lead a butterfly existence, and die intellectually and spiritually. We have pursued that way too long, and it is time now that we should take due care to set our houses in order as no more whitewashing and no plastering would remove these hidden sources of our weaknesses. The whole existence must be renovated. The baptism of fire and not of water must be gone through by those who seek a renovation of heart such as this.

THINGS ARE NOT AS BAD AS THEY SEEM.

Perhaps some of you might think, and in this favoured land of yours you have good reason to think, that things are not so bad as they seem. That is also my own hope ; and this faith in us alone makes us feel that if we all pull strongly and heartily, we may yet achieve our regeneration. I profess implicit faith in two articles of my creed. This country of ours is the true land of promise. This race of ours is the chosen race. It was not for nothing that God has showered his choicest blessings on this ancient land of Aryavart. We can see His hand in history. Above all other countries we inherit a civilization and a religious and social polity which have been allowed to work their own free development on the big theatre of time. There has been no revolution, and yet the old condition of things has been tending to reform itself by the slow process of assimilation. The great religions of the world took their birth here and now they meet again as brothers prepared to welcome a higher dispensation which will unite al and vivify all. India alone, among al the countries of the world, has been so favoured, and we may derive much strength of inward hope from such a contemplation. Change for the better by slow absorption and assimilation—not by sudden convulsion and revolution,—this has been the characteristict feature of our past history. We have outlived Budhism, and we conquered it by imbibing its excellencies and rejecting its errors. We have outlived Mahomedan repression, and have conquered it by being the better for the hardy discipline in suffering we went through under its domination. The old-world looseness of the relations of married life, and of affiliation of sons has been purged from us. The old-world slavery of the Sudra millions has been quietly abandoned, and the erewhile Shudra classes have been elevated into Vaishyas, our Brahmins have become warriors and statesmen, and Kshatrias have become philosophers and guides, and our Vaishyas have become our prophets and saints. The old-world fetichism has given place to idolatry. The old-world polytheism has given place to a full recoguition by the humblest of our people of the unity of the god-head. Our voracious love of flesh and wine has made room for an ideal of abstinence, charity, and mercy, unknown all over the world. The old sacrifices of man and beast have given place to the holier sacrifices of the passions in us. The patriarchal forms of society have made room for commercial organizations all over the country. The sanctity of women's place,—if not as wife, yet as mother, daughter and sister, has been realized in a way unknown before or elsewhere.

THE HOPE OF A MORE HOPEFUL FUTURE.

All these changes have been brought about consciously or unconsciously without any violent struggle, and without breaking up the continuity of the old life. If the guiding hand of God in history has so favoured us hitherto, why should we despair now when we have been brought under influences of a still more elevating kind ? The Old Testament testifies to the truth and benignity of the promise of the New Gospel. It is the gospel which teaches us the supreme duty of unification in place of dissension. It teaches us by example and precept the supreme virtue of organization and self-reliance. It holds before us a brighter ideal of the dignity of the individual soul—the image of the God in us. It seeks to bridge the chasm we otherwise would have been unable to span by our unaided efforts, and holds us out a hope of a more hopeful future than we have ever enjoyed in the past.

THE SUMMARY OR REFORM WORK DONE.

I hope thus to have shown the urgency of the work of Social Reform and the grounds which justify our hope that honest and united efforts will surely lead to success. Thanks to the Arya Samaj movement in your part of the country and the Brahmo Samaj organizations in other parts of India, good and noble work has been accomplished within the past generation or two. I am here, however, speaking as a representative of no particular Samaj but as a member of the great Hindu community which peoples this land and forms one-sixth of the human race ; the true test of progress must be seen in signs which show that this vast mass of humanity is being vivified by the sacred fire which burns only to purify and elevate. There are those who think that no such signs can be seen, and that our highest duty is to separate ourselves from the decaying mass and look to our own safety. I have battled with this idea for the last 30 years and I shall protest against it till life is spared, and my voice permits me to speak. The Hindu community is not a festering mass of decay and corruption. It is no doubt conservative to a degree, but that conservatism is its strength. No nation has any destined place in history which changes its creed and its morals, its customs and its social polity, with the facility of fashions. At the same time our conservatism does not prevent the slow absorption of new ideas and the gradual assimilation of new practices. You will naturally expect me to produce my credentials for such a statement. If you will not do it, there are others who will, and I shall therefore pass briefly in review the social history of the past year, just reminding you of its leading features in support of my statement. (1) First and foremost in the list of such events I would put the action taken by the Mysore Government in the matter of improved Legislation for the check of infant and ill-assorted marriages. The matter was taken up at the instance of the Representatives of the Mysore Assembly and after obtaining the consent of the heads of the great Matts, the subject was discussed formally, and though the numerical majority was against Reform the minority was respectable and was sure to carry the day sooner or later. (2) This example of Mysore was followed also by the enlightened ruler of Baroda whose help was asked by the leading Mahajans of that city to strengthen their efforts by legal sanction. An Infant Marriage Bill and also a Bill to encourage the formation of social improvement societies have been framed and published, and are now under consideration. (3) The Rajput Hit Karini Subha has as you all know been the pioneer in these Reforms, and its work has been growing in scope and power. The example of the Rajputs is being followed by other castes in that Province. We have thus had three experiments conducted on different methods by the ruling authorities of Rajputana, Gujarat, and Mysore, all tending towards the same end by different directions. This variety of methods is the best test of the genuineness of the Reform movement. (4) While these leading Native States show clear signs of advance the great Ecclesiastical Heads are not backward. In our part of the country the Shankaracharya of the Sankeswar Matt has been moved by a petition signed by many thousands of persons to express his disapproval of the practice of the sale of girls in the form of marriage. (5) The Madras High Court three years ago gave some sanction to this illegal practice, and its action was commented upon in a formal resolution at the Nagpur Conference. Since then it has seen reason to change its views and has disowned the inferences suggested by its previous decisions. (6) Another Shankaracharya at Dwarka in Gujarat has promised his support to a movement for the improvement in the native calendar about which discussion has been going on for a long time in our part of the country. (7) Sringeri Shankaracharya has been distinguishing himself on the same side by removing the hindrances to foreign travel, and advising the Maharajah of Mysore to undertake a trip to Calcutta by sea instead of by land. You will thus see that both the civil and religious heads of the community are feeling a new responsibility in this matter which is surely a sign we cannot but welcome. It shows that the movement is not confined to a heterodox minority as some people are pleased to call it. (8) In further proof of this progress I would draw your attention to the movement in Malabar for legalizing marriage, a want which the Nayars had not till now felt. The question is still under the consideration of Government, and thanks to the efforts of my friend the Hon'ble Sankara Nair, an improved marriage law will sooner or later be passed for that province. (9) Another of my friends the Hon'ble Bhashyam Aiyangar has brought in a Bill for relaxing the rigidity of the joint family system by extending the scope of self-acquired property. The Hon'ble Rash Bihari Ghose has accually carried a small measure of improvement in the ancient partition in his province. (10) It might be urged that it was the work of the authorities and that people generally took no part in it. This was, however, not true. The meetings of Social Conferences from year to year would have no value by themselves if they did not reflect considerable local activity in the same direction. The Kayastha community in the N.-W. Provinces may well claim the honour of leading this popular movement. In the N. W.-P. and the Punjab their Sadar Sabhas, provincial and local Sabhas, their journals, their educational institutions and benevolent funds are a feature of this activity too marked to be passed over. Their methods of operation are suited to their needs and they have fought successfully against intemperance and extravagance in their community. (11) Their example has been followed by the Bhargavas of the N.-W. P., the Jains, the Agarwalas or Vaishayas, the Jats, Mallis in Rajputana, and the Sharifs in the Punjab, and by many other smaller communities who meet in conferences every year to provide for the education of their children, both boys and girls, and frame rules against early marriages and extravagance in expenditure. (12) The tendency of all these local bodies, especially the Kayastha Sabhas, is to break up the smaller divisions and promote intermarriage and interdining among sub-sections of the same caste. The Jaitpur-Mahajans in Kathiawar have expressly proposed this latter object. (13) Following the example of the N.-W. P. the Ondicha Brahmins in Gujarat, the Oswal Jains in Nasick and the Kayastha Purbhus in Thana, have held similar meetings of their castes for the same objects with equally good results. The caste organizations do not reflect heterodoxy, but are intensely orthodox and yet they feel the necessity of reform and organized efforts. Many of these orgnizations are not regularly affiliated as societies represented, at the Social Conference, but some of them are so affiliated and the conference is chiefly of value in that it stimulates the local efforts. (14) There are regular circles in which associations exist who sent their delegates to the Conference ; as for example I might refer to the Bellary Sanmarga Samaj, the Berar Association, the Dharwar Samilani Sabha, the Madras, Poona and Ahmedabad Associations, the Gazeepur, Meerut, and Ajmero circles, the Sindhu Association, several of these are registered Associations, and others are taking steps to register themselves. (15) These Associations while taking up social reform join with it a general movement in favour of purity of conduct, and of purging the community of vicious practices. The Madras Sabha has taken the lead against the dancing-girl institution. Many others take pledges

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INDIAN LEGISLATION AND HOME CONTROL;

BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

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NOTES:

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 26.

A FURTHER advance of 3/8 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 101 1/8; Indian Sterling Loan remaining unchanged at 109½. Four per cent. Rupee Securities advanced ⅛ per cent., say to £54 15-16. The price of Bar Silver was 1/8d. higher, at 28½d. per oz., and in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer at 62½ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Indian Council allotted 4½ lakhs of Wire Transfers on Calcutta, at Is. 0 29-32d., which is the same as the highest rate obtained for the extra Transiers placed on Wednesday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India remained at Is. 0 9-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India are only £10,000 in Silver to Bombay. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 103¾; Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·18¼.

To-day, further allotments of extra Wire Transfers have been made by the Indian Council at advanced rates, say, 8 lakhs on Bombay, and 2 lakhs on Calcutta, at Is. 0 15-16d.; and 9 lakhs on Bombay, and 1 lakh on Calcutta, at Is. 0 31-32d.—20 lakhs in all, at Is. 0 15-16 to 31-32d. The Stock Exchange and other financial quotations usually wired by Reuter all come unchanged. £350,000 in Gold have been paid into the Bank of England, making the influx of the previous metal this month nearly 4 millions Sterling.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 31 1-8s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month, to Dunkirk, tone of the market easier; and Linseed at 37¼. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of the market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats easier; and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. American spot and Arrival quotations were all unchanged; but in East Indian Cotton all grades of Bengals, and Tinnevellys, and Good Madras Westerns were 1-16d. per lb. lower. The day's Imports were *nil*.

The Manchester market was quiet, Reuter's quotations showing a further decline of ⅛d. per piece in 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings, at 4s. 4d.; of 1d. per piece in 8½ lbs. Shirtings, at 5s. 2d.; of ¼d. each in 39-in. Jacconets, and 45-in. Mulls, at 2s. 3½d. and 2s. 6d., respectively; but an advance of ⅛d. per lb. in 40s Mule Twist, at 7¼d. per lb.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed steady; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; Sales 8,000 bales; and Imports 9,000 bales. Spot and arrival prices were all unchanged. The Manchester market has remained quiet.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 44,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 60,000 bales. The Imports were 55,000 bales. The total Stock stood yesterday at 1,640,000 bales, showing an increase of 66,000 bales compared with last year; but a decrease of 48,000 bales as against 1892. The figures for the total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe are missing again.

In New York yesterday, the price of Mid.-American Cotton was unchanged at 7¼ cents; but Futures for August were 4 points higher at 7·08 cents. The Receipts at the U.S. Ports were 3,000 bales, making the weeks' total rather less than in the corresponding week last year, though considerably so compared with 1892; the total figures to date now showing an increase of 925,000 bales, and a decrease of 1,131,000 bales, compared with last year and the year before, respectively.

To-day, the price of spot Cotton in New York has not changed; but August Futures are 2 points lower, at 7·06 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 1,000 bales, going against 3,000 bales last year, and 5,000 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight is 7,140,000 bales, compared with 7,130,000 bales visible at the end of last week.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	21,000	21,000	37,000
,, exports to U. Kingdom	7,000	35,000	24,000
,, ,, Continent	31,000	.....	.....
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,744,000	4,819,000	6,875,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	2,736,000	2,082,000	3,068,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	2,169,000	1,835,000	2,341,000
,, Stock in the Ports	470,000	493,000	672,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 18th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	(not recd.)	3,556,000	3,968,500
,, ,, Surats		404,010	547,410

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Stock in Liverpool	1,640,000	1,574,170	1,688,770
,, London	(not recd.)	5,000	9,000
American Afloat	40,000	75,000	45,000
East Indian ,,	12,000	12,000	20,000
Total	.....	1,666,170	1,762,770
Price of Mid.-Americans	4d.	4 1-1d.	4 1-16d.
,, Good Dhollera	3 3-16d.	3d.	3⅜d.
Difference	13-16d.	1 1-16d.	11-16d.

The Banks and Produce, Freight, Stock, and Share markets have been closed to-day for the Queen's birthday holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as fallows:—

Cotton	7,588 bales.
Wheat	18,462 cwts.
Linseed	31,690 ,,
Rapeseed	24,466 ,,
Poppyseed	1,766 ,,
Groundnuts	5,269 ,,
Castorseed	917 ,,
Rice	9,973 ,,

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3 3-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	101 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	54 15-16
Bar Silver	28 1-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	44,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	1,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	55,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	8,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	1,640,000	,,
,, Surats	32,000	,,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, MAY 25.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shanghai left here, this morning, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay on the 6th June.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar on the 25th instant, from Bombay.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Arroyo arrived at Hongkong on Saturday, the 26th instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Heroshima Maru left Kongkong for Singapore, on Saturday, the 26th instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Arzamor left Colombo for Bombay on the afternoon of the 26th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th May, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	27	12	3 a.m.	...	...
Teheran	27	12	3 a.m.	...	33
Suez	27	1	20 p.m.	...	53

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 27th May, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	32	...	1
,, Kurrachee	...	27	...	1
,, Madras	...	14	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

INCHBALD—May 3, at 9, Gordon-terrace, Plymouth, wife of Charles Chantrey Inchbald, of Hong Kong, of a son.

LACY—May 6, 1894, at 2, Greenhill, Weymouth, wife of Commander D Lacy, R N, of H M S, Minotaur, of a son.

WALLACE—May 4, at The Pool House, near Stourport, the wife of Major-General Hill Wallace, C B, late R A, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

McALLUM—WYMAN—May 8, at Christ Church, Morningside, Edinburgh, Stuart Gerald McAllum, M D, Edin, younger son of the late Donald Coleman McAllum, M D, Brigade-Surgeon H M Indian Medical Service, to Edith Gertrudina, youngest daughter of the late Frederick Frank Wyman, Esq, H M B C and P, formerly of the East India Company's Service, and late Proprietor and Editor of the *Indian Tea Gazette*.

DEATHS.

ABRAM—May 2, at Alexandra-road, Dukes Brow, Blackburn, very suddenly, William Alexander Abram, J P, Antiquary and Historian, aged 59.

HARDINGE—May 2, at 32, Hyde-park-square, Admiral Edward Hardinge, C B, third son of the late Major-Gen R Hardinge, K H, R A, aged 63.

HEALEY—May 5, at 3, Kensford-gardens, South Kensington, Benjamin Healey, formerly of Bimlipatam, East Indies, aged 69.

MACDONALD—May 5, at Brook Cottage, Dawlish, Alexander George Macdonald, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 81.

MARRIOTT—May 6, at Lancaster, Maria, relict of the Rev G W Marriott, D D, formerly of H E I C S.

OVERBECK—May 8, at 23, Ryder-street, St James's, S W, Gustavus, Baron de Overbeck, formerly Austrian Consul-General at Hong Kong, aged 63.

VACHER—April 22, at Colorado Springs, U S A, Harold Herbert Vacher, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, son of W H Vacher, late of China, age 1 34.

WOODIARE—May 8, at Box, Wilts, Captain Thomas Woodgate, Royal Navy, aged 80.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—May 18, at Kondoli, Nowgong, Assam, the wife of A A K Campbell, of a daughter.

HULTZSCH—In His Majesty's Birth day, at Bangalore, the wife of Dr E Hultzsch, of a daughter.

LESLIE—May 20, at Park Lodge, Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain J H Leslie, Royal Artillery, of a son.

TANCRED—May 2, at Lahore, the wife of G M Tancred, Punjab Police, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—May 18, at Kondoli, Nowgong, Assam, the infant daughter of A A K Campbell, and Kathleen Campbell.

SHAW—May 19, at Peachwood, Murree, of pneumonia, Arthur George (Jack), the infant son of Thomas Charles and Frances Jane Shaw, aged 11 months and 19 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1894.

THE Birthday Honours distributed in India are not many, and those published in London are nearly monopolised by the military. Major-General Newmarch, "of the India Office," and therefore no longer in India, doubtless for that reason is the recipient of the only Knighthood in the Indian list. The Knight Commandership of the Star of India was, however, earned by good service in India. Only two Companionships of the Star of India have been given, one to Major-General Pemberton, who lately vacated the Secretaryship to the Government of India, to which Colonel Bisset has now succeeded; and the other to Mr. A. C. Trevor, Member of Council, Bombay, a deserved recognition of long and laborious service, chiefly rendered in the Province of Sind. A round dozen of the somewhat more democratic Companionships of the Order of the Indian Empire have been distributed with a liberality which in comparison with the economy observed in the distribution of decorations of the more exalted Order might be described as prodigal. Colonel T. H. Holdich, R.E., who has done excellent work for the Survey of India Department in Baluchistan heads the list. Colonel Holdich's ethnographic notes on Mekran and elsewhere—the country of the Mahi Khuran, the Ichthyophagi, through whose territory Alexander's retreating army passed on its return from India—appears in the last report of the Survey of India Department recently issued. The notes in question are of the highest interest, and form a valuable contribution to the race history of the inhabitants of a region which has remained ethnographically as it was 2,300 years ago. He has been able to identify the different tribes described by Arrian, including, as they do, the nomadic Saka (Sacae, Saxon) or Skythean race, from beyond the Hindu-Khush. What a link we thus unexpectedly come upon, connecting the Anglo-Saxon race of the present day with nomads who watched the troops of Alexander the Great retiring from India two thousand three hundred years since! The Ichthyophagi or Fish-eaters still, as in Alexander's days, live wholly on the produce of the surrounding seas—the most prolific in the world. They are the Meds, "a race of coast fishermen, harmless folk living in much apparent simplicity in huts made of palm matting, whose lives are almost amphibious, and whose living is derived almost wholly from the sea. The coast of Mekran is impregnated with an atmosphere of fish. Fish dried and salted are stacked at the village ports for exportation to the west coast of India, where the salt duty has interfered with the home industry. Sharks' fins are exported in tons, chiefly to China, and cuttle-fish abound. Every living thing in Mekran," says Colonel Holdich, "lives on fish—men, women, dogs, cats, and probably camels. I did not see camels eating fish in Mekran, but I observed that they were trained to that diet on the Arabian Coast." These Meds represent the great aboriginal race who disputed the Indus Valley for centuries with the Jats. In the vicissitudes of the ages they have been reduced to the position (and the name) of Mhairs in India. Baluchistan, which was known by that name in honour of the god Baal eight centuries before the Baluchis entered it, retains in their almost pristine state remnants of all the races, Turanian and Aryan, which have passed into India by that route to conquer and to be conquered in their turn.

The next officer placed on the C. I. E. list is Colonel F. W. Chatterton, Commandant of the Bengal Presidency Volunteers, and A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy. He served in the campaign of 1863 on the North-West Frontier, in the Second Ensuffzai Expedition, Umbeyla, and in the Bhootan campaign of 1865. Mr. G. Grierson, Mr. F. Spring, the Chief Engineer of the Madras East Coast Railway, Mr. E. Kelner, and Mr. G. Anderson—one of the leading planters in Mysore, who has done so much to advance the prosperity of that important Native State, have received this decoration. So has Dr. Thomas Blaney who has been three times President of the Bombay Corporation, and has devoted a good deal of time and energy to the discussion of Municipal affairs in this city. Dr. Blaney has unquestionably done much to reconcile the native community to the idea of heavy expenditure on sanitary improvements. It has been made a subject of reproach that he has often spoken lightly of expending crores on sanitary work, but when it has come to the point he has known how to temper sanitary enthusiasm by practical regard for the claims of the "economic conscience," which Lord Reay recommended the City Fathers to invariably consult. The honour of a Companionship of the Indian Empire has also been conferred upon Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, the well-known merchant of Bombay and Aden, in recognition of the various services rendered by him for many years past in developing the trade of Aden, and opening up commercial relations with the Somali Coast. Mr. Cowasjee holds the office of Consul for Portugal at Aden, and is, at present, travelling with his family over the Continent of Europe, having left Bombay about a month ago. He is a merchant trading on a large scale with England, Zanzibar, and the Arabian Coast and Somaliland. He keeps a large coal depot at Aden, where he also supplies stores to the shipping, and has creditably fulfilled large naval and military contracts entered into with the British Government. During the Abyssinian War and the Malta Expedition, the British Government recognised his valuable services, and the zeal and loyalty with which he supported Government in all his relations with the authorities at Aden. He has established a steam-boat service which facilitates communications between Aden and the Somali country thereby conferring an inestimable benefit on the garrison at Aden and the general community, by enlarging and improving the supply of provisions to the local market. The title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, has been conferred upon Mr. Edulji Dosabhoy, late Deputy Collector at Broach. He has been an old and faithful servant of Government, having entered the service in 1850, in which year he compiled a history of Guzerat in the Guzerati language from the earliest period down to the beginning of British rule. He entered the service as English writer in the Collector's office at Ahmedabad, and rose to the post of Mamlatdar of Amod, in the Broach District, in 1864. After having held the office of Mamlatdar in several other districts, he was appointed, in 1875, for special duty in connection with the Ahmedabad City Survey and Enquiry Office. Four years later, Mr. Eduljee was appointed District Deputy Collector at Kaira. In 1887, he served as City Magistrate and Superintendent of the weighing of opium at Ahmedabad. In May, 1889, he was appointed Huzur Deputy Collector at Broach.

The Queen's Birthday *Gazette* has two characteristics: one is the absence of any elevation to the Peerage; the second the great preponderance of military men selected for decoration. The Auxiliary Forces in India and the Colonies, it is satisfactory to note, are not overlooked. The Volunteer Officers' decoration is extended to officers throughout her Majesty's wide dominions, the qualifying period being eighteen years. Distinguished military service in the field has been rewarded in the persons of two splendid soldiers—Sir Donald Stewart and Lord Wolseley, who have been made Field Marshals. Every officer in India who has served in the last Afghan war will rejoice that Sir Donald whose march from Kandahar to Kabul was in many respects a more onerous and hazardous operation than the more dramatic march of General Roberts from Kabul to Kandahar, to avenge Maiward and crush Ayub Khan, has received the highest military rank which a British soldier can receive from the Crown. Lord Wolseley, our "only" General, has also received the baton. The same telegram, which notifies the bestowal of the high rewards of military merit, states that Lord Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford, is the destined successor to Field Marshal Lord Wolseley in the Irish Command, the highest of the Home Commands. Sir Robert Bright, who saw much service in Afghanistan and elsewere, Sir Robert Phayre, whose name is not yet forgetten in Baroda, Sir Charles Pallister, Sir Charles Arbuthnot, formerly Commander-in-Chief in Madras and Sir Redvers Buller who took part in African campaigns, have received the Grand Cross of the Bath, Sir James Brown, the successor of Sir Robert Sandeman as Warden of the Marches in Baluchistan, General Abott, General Nuttall, General Brackenbury, and seven others, have been made Knights of that Order. Eighteen Companionships, of the Bath have been distributed. Amongst those selected for this honour are Colonel Jopp and Colonel Stockley whose names are familiar in this Presidency. The solitary honour that has fallen to the Naval Service has been bestowed on Admiral Fremantle, Commander-in-Chief of the East India Squadron, who receives the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. Some members of the colonial and consular services find a place on the list, the most fortunate being the Hon'ble G. T. M. O'Brien, Secretary to the Hong Kong Government, who, with Admiral Fremantle, obtains the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. Twelve Military officers become Knight Commanders of the Bath, each of them being already Companions of the same Order. Of these Sir J. Nuttall is a Bengal officer, Sir H. A. Wood, Bombay; whilst General Brackenbury is the distinguished Military Member of the Viceroy's Council. Surgeon-General Mouat had not only the C. B. but the Victoria Cross and the appointment of Honorary Surgeon to the Queen. Of the large batch of new Companions of the Bath seven are Indian officers. Colonel Caldecott, R.A., is Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkee, Colonel Jopp is an old Bombay Army Officer well remembered in Aden, Colonel Horace Evans and Francis Ward, Bengal Military officers, and Colonel McInroy and Eyre served in the Madras Army. Colonel Kelly belongs to the Sussex Regiment, Colonel Jones-Vaughan to the East Yorkshire, Colonel Stockley, Norfolk Regiment, Colonel Gough, the XIV. Hussars, Colonel Barnard, the Munster Fusiliers, Colonel Hutton, the Rifles, Colonel Locock, Royal Engineers, Colonel Corbet, Royal Marines, and Colonel Broadfoot, the Royal Horse Artillery. Unless there be some error in the message, Colonel Holdich has had exceptional luck, for not only does he receive a C. I. E. from India but a C. B. from home. Sir George Grove who is created a Civil Companion of the Bath, is the Director of the Royal College of Music, housed in the splendid buildings opened the other day by the Prince of Wales.

THE reception of the news at home respecting the mysterious smearings with patches of plaster and hair in the mango groves of Behar caused a greater scare in certain circles than our telegrams indicated. The *Spectator*, a paper not usually given to sensationalism, published in its issue a very alarmist article on the subject, actually predicting another mutiny. This grandmotherly journal, as it is sometimes called, pointed out that the police admit that something is stirring among the priests of Nepaul—the last retreat of unwatched and independent Hinduism—and among other causes of discontent, it instanced that Behar was "seething with irritation because of a cadastral survey, which owners interpret as an inquisition into old property rights; that the expectation of new taxes is general; that the whole North, including the Punjab, is sulky and worried about the land-tax." It also remarked that the fighting races were not in good temper, and the religious excitement has not ended quite rightly for us. It would not wonder either if the "Opium Commission had bred an unexpected amount of suspicion, Hindus and Mussulmans alike dreading and detesting interference with anything which goes into the mouth." All these things may lead to a movement, and this was a favourable time to appeal to the population at large. The day before the mail left was the thirty-seventh anniversary of the great Mutiny, and might, the *Spectator* thought, be seized upon for originating a new insurrection! The news as to the conduct of two companies of native infantry regiment at Agra naturally caused some further anxiety, but Mr. Fowler received a telegram from the Viceroy that was quite reassuring. The intelligence cabled, in reply to the Secretary of State's inquiry, was to be made public in the course of the afterno

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY "GAZETTE."

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Queen's Birthday *Gazette* contains the following notifications :—

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is extended to the Colonies and India ; the qualifying period in India being eighteen years.

Sir Donald Stewart and Lord Wolseley have been made Field Marshals.

General Sir Robert Bright, Sir R. Phayre, Sir Charles Palliser, Sir Charles Arbuthnot, and Sir Redvers Buller have been created Grand Cross of the Bath.

General Sir James Browne, James Abbott, Robert Cadell, J. Nuttall, Henry Hastings Wood, Forestier, Walker, Newdegate, Brackenbury, Robert Hughes, Robert Hay, Surgeon-General Mouat, and Colonel William Green have been appointed Knight Commanders of the Bath.

Surgeon-General Manley, Colonels Lutwyche Horace Evans, Francis Caldcott, Francis Hastings McInroy, Francis Ward, John Jopp, Jones Vaughan, Edmund Eyre, William Kelly, Charles Stockley, George Gough, John Barnard, Holdich, Edward Hutton, William Walters Broadfoot, Herbert Locock, and Arthur Corbet (Royal Marines), and Sir George Grove, the musician, have been appointed Companions of the Bath.

Mr. Grinlinton, of the Ceylon Legislative Council, has been Knighted.

Admiral Fremantle and Hon. G. T. M. O'Brien, the Hongkong Colonial Secretary, have been created Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

Messrs. Garstin (Egypt), Valance (Mauritius) and Brenan, British Consul (Canton) have been appointed Companions of St. Michael and St. George.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE IRISH COMMAND.

Lord Roberts will replace Lord Wolseley in Ireland at the expiration of the latter's term.

THE SIAM QUESTION IN ITS PRESENT PHASE.

Mr. Curzon has raised a discussion in the House of Commons on Siam. Sir E. Grey, however, declined to make any statement regarding the Anglo-Chinese Convention until he was quite sure the Convention had reached Pekin.

Great Britain, he said, objected to any commercial agreement between France and Siam whereby British trade would be deprived of fair play.

Pending the complete execution of the Franco-Siamese Treaty, France had declined to re-open the discussion with England as that Government are anxious for a clear understanding, averting all risk of friction for many future years.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Surrey has beaten Middlesex at cricket by five wickets and Yorkshire has beaten Sussex by an innings and thirty-six runs.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 26.

The whole of the troops in Garrison paraded, at 7 o'clock, this morning, in honour of the Queen's Birthday. The troops consisted of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, the Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), the 2nd Bombay Lancers, the 4th Bombay Rifles, the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, and the 25th Bombay Rifles, together with a battery of Artillery. The parade took place on the general parade-ground, the Artillery firing a Royal salute of thirty-one guns, and the Infantry a *feu-de-joie* at intervals between the Artillery fire. A large gathering assembled to witness the parade, which did not last very long. General Blundell, Commanding the Poona District, attended by his staff, which comprised Col. B. Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O., (Asst. Adjt.-Genl.), Major C.J. Blomfield (Dy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl.), Captain Upperton, A.-D.-C., Lieut. R. C. Bond (Station Staff Officer), and Lieut. Vincent (Commissariat Officer), came on to the ground at 7 o'clock, and assumed command of the parade. Between the firing the massed bands belonging to the various regiments played the National Anthem. General Blundell called for three cheers for the Queen-Empress, and shortly after the parade terminated.

AT BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, MAY 26.

Pursuant to Darbari orders published in a special number of the *Official Gazette*, the following programme was adhered to to-day in honor of the birthday of her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. This day has been kept as a holiday throughout Bhavnagar territory. A salute of one hundred and one guns at sunrise was fired from the Battery. The royal flag was hoisted on the flag-staff on Chadika Hill. The Bhavnagar Imperial Lancers and the Darbari Infantry turned out early in the morning for a grand review on the parade-ground. Captain Forbes, the Inspecting Officer of the Kathiawar Imperial Corps, was present with his Highness the Maharaja, who was in his uniform as Colonel of his Corps. The smart appearance of the Lancers on their beautiful horses delighted the crowds that had collected to witness this brilliant function. The usual *feu-de-joie* was fired, and one day's batta was granted to all men who took part in the review. The sum of Rx. 5,000 was sanctioned for the Victoria Jubilee Park, as was done in previous years ; and a sum of Rx. 1,000 was also sanctioned for distribution among poor Christians.

THE NEW ARMY CORPS SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 21.

There is no truth in the statement circulated elsewhere that Colonel Ian Hamilton, on his arrival in England, will be deputed to consult with the Home authorities on the details of the New Army Corps Scheme, which is to come into force in October 1.

DEATH OF THE MAHARANI OF DHOLPUR.

Her Highness the Maharani of Dholpur died yesterday evening, and in consequence his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala has telegraphed and scratched every horse of his racing in all parts of India.

THE VICEROY'S LEVEE.

His Excellency the Viceroy held the first levee, yesterday evening, and upwards of four hundred were presented.

MILITARY BUILDINGS IN THE KURRAM VALLEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 27.

The Government of India has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the construction of military buildings in the new Cantonment in the Kurram Valley.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The Government of India have decided to restrict a number of special examinations in native languages which are held in addition to quarterly examinations at the stations outside Calcutta.

TREE-SMEARING IN ALLAHABAD.

Tree-smearers have reached Allahabad not only in districts, but in the station itself. The editor of the *Morning Post* who visited trees and examined mud patches writes to-day that the best evidence of their (smearers') work can be seen around Naini, especially on the road leading to the jail there, where it is practically under the very nose of the prison guard. Mango and other trees have been marked with mysterious signs. The general impression heretofore has been that the mud employed was such as might be made up at the road-side and daubed against the bark, the hair being afterwards stuck in. A personal inspection dissipates this view. The stuff used is a distinct preparation, very much like that used by natives to plaster their dwellings. It is plastered over the tree rather than daubed on, the hair being mixed with the paste. The hair used is from the bunch at the end of the cow's tail. Crowds of people flocked across the Jumna Bridge during the past few nights to inspect smeared trees and to discuss the meaning of the marks.

THE MURDERERS OF PRIVATE McKEE.

The murder of Private McKee, of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, was carried out by about twenty natives, nearly all of whom have been arrested. The murder was witnessed by a pensioned sepoy who gave information, which led to the apprehension of the murderers.

EQUINE SURRA-FEVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the article in your issue of yesterday on the subject of "surra," it will perhaps be of interest if I state briefly the results of this Company's experience and of my outside study of the disease. The matter is one, as you say, of interest to all private owners of horses, and of very great importance to Government.

The principal originating causes of "surra" appear to be :—

(1) Contaminated water.—Experience has shown that horses watered from tainted wells, ponds on marshes, and some jungle streams may, and often do, acquire the disease.

(2) Contaminated food.—In Dr. Lingard's opinion the most fertile infector through this source is the admixture with grain of the excreta of rats. A very large proportion of rats have the "surra" microbe in their blood. Inoculation with the blood of rats so affected conveys the disease to a horse in a very virulent form. Dr. Lingard fed a certain number of horses with grain mixed with the fresh excreta of such rats, and produced the disease in many cases.

The late Mr. Steel was of opinion, from the result of his observations in Burma, that horses fed on grass cut on marsh land are also liable to contract "surra."

(3.) Certain atmospheric or climatic conditions.—Whether this cause of development is due to disease germs present in the air at certain seasons, or whether certain winds or changes of temperature are potent predisposing influences, I am unable to say. But the experience of this Company certainly goes to prove that horses exposed to cold north-east winds at night, or to chills while at work in the early morning, or after sunset, are more readily attacked by "surra" than horses housed in well sheltered stables, and horses jooled when there are sudden falls of temperature. In this connection the words of Surgeon-General Sir William Moore may be recalled on the subject of human malarial fevers. "It is very rarely," he writes, "malarious disease cannot be traced to a chill. . . . Moreover, there is reason to believe that chill produces changes in the protoplasm, which act as veritable poisons. . . . The position is, therefore, this that so-called malarious cachexia is by heat, that so-called malarious fevers are caused by the sudden abstraction of heat under the influence of chill, and, more especially, of damp chill, and that these specific effects are more marked in tropical climates because of the antecedent exposure to great heat, causing debility of the skin, the disregard of suitable precautions and the consequent liability to chill." The connection between climate and "surra" is also evidenced by the fact that the disease is of extremely rare occurrence except in the months from August to February, that it is never known to attack horses in the cold climate of Europe (notwithstanding that the English rat often has the microbe present in his blood), and that in certain years it is far more prevalent than other years. We have noticed that when the monsoon begins with an abundant rainfall, there is much less risk of "surra" in the autumn than when it commences with a scanty rainfall, this experience being, I believe, in accord with Dr. Weir in his study of the premonitions of fever outbreaks in the city.

(4) Breed of horses.—The breed of a horse can hardly be classed as cause of "surra," but I allude to the point because it is interesting to note that imported horses are far more liable to contract the disease than indigenous ones. In 1889, when the Company lost forty-four horses at its Parel stable (by far the worst outbreak we have had) the proportion of cases to the number of the stud kept there was : Australians, 29 per cent. attacked ; Asiatics, 12½ per cent attacked.

(5.) Locality.—The neighbourhood of swampy or marsh lands would seem unquestionable to increase the risk of "surra." The loss of horses from that disease sustained by the Company has been incurred almost exclusively at Parel. This is remarkable, because (*a*) that stable is better built and better ventilated than the Colaba one, (*b*) the number of horses aggregated there is only one-third of the number kept at Colaba, (*c*) the general health and immunity from other diseases of the stud there stands higher than at Colaba.

Coming now to the question of preventives, these are naturally indicated by the brief summary of the ascertained causes of the disease given above. In the districts where "surra" occurs great care should be given to the watering of horses. If pure water is not available, water taken from wells, tanks, or streams should, if possible, be filtered. The Berkefeld filter is well adapted to this purpose, it being rapid in delivery, and having been proved to absolutely sterilise water from disease germs. All grain given should be very thoroughly cleaned or washed, and preserved, as far as possible, from the inroads and contamination of rats. Care should be taken to see that green grass when employed is not cut from swamps or the borders of pools. If the nights are chilly horses while not at work should be jooled in the early morning and after sunset, and protected during the night from cold winds.

I may mention that the adoption of precautionary measures of this character for the past few years has reduced the Company's loss of horses from "surra" at its Parel stables to a comparatively insignificant figure. I do not, however, wish to advance them as being more than preventive checks, or to claim that it would for a moment right to regard them as infallible safeguards.

I do not think it necessary to lengthen this letter by entering upon any remarks on the diagnosis and pathology of "surra." Those interested in the subject are referred to Dr. Lingard's very valuable publications, that eminent bacteriologist being infinitely better qualified to deal with such matters than I am. With regard to *treatment*, suffice it to say that "surra" is incurable, and that when once the specific microbe—a small eel-shaped parasite which wriggles with a serpentine movement—is found with the aid of the microscope in a horse's blood, the only practical advice to give is "Destroy him."—Yours, &c.,

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Bombay Tramway Company.

May 26.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 11.

"THERE are moments of emotion, but taking it altogether, it is the dullest place I ever was in my life." This happy description of the House of Commons was given by Lord Beaconsfield to Sir William Harcourt, and at the National Liberal Club function was applied by that much-abused statesman to the crisis through which we have been passing this week. It is not always easy to say how a crisis is started ; there has been no such difficulty on the present occasion. The *fons et origo* of the recent perturbation was undoubtedly the shaking received by Ministers a week ago, when Sir Edward Clarke's amendment to the second reading, of what it was expected would be so popular a measure—the Registration Bill—was only rejected by a majority of fourteen votes. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in one of the speeches he delivered at the great gathering of Liberals at the head-quarters of his party quoted a saying of Lord John Russell. A lady once said to that illustrious man : "Are not you ashamed of having such a small majority ?" He replied : "No, why should I be ? After all, we are more than you." It would have been better if he had told this anecdote a little earlier, for then he might have prevented such a heavy gloom settling over the Liberal camp after last Friday night's division. The depression caused by the unexpected reduction of the Ministerial majority was not diminished when it became known that the Redmondites were determined to vote against the Budget Bill, nor were the spirits of Ministerialists raised by the result of the contest for the seat vacated by the appointment of the late Attorney-General as a Lord of Appeal. And the reason for this is obvious. If there was one thing more than another that reconciled Liberals to the retirement of Mr. Gladstone and the selection of Lord Rosebery as his successor, it was the expectation that the new Premier would, not only be able to extend the faith in Scotland, but to effect the conversion of no small portion of London. His power north of the Tweed was, we were assured, not exceeded by his popularity on the banks of the Thames. His power in Scotland did not assert itself very much in the electoral fights that occurred there upon the change in the Liberal leadership, and his popularity in the Metropolis, great as it may be, has not hindered the Unionists from achieving what they are justified in considering a moral victory in a constituency where Lord Rosebery's influence ought, if anywhere in London, to be considerable. Added to all the causes I have enumerated were the possible defection of the remnant of the Liberal brewers and the uncertainty of one or two eccentrics like Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. W. Saunders. At one time it really looked as if the men who were invited to the "temple of luxury and ease," on the Embankment, on Wednesday night, as her Majesty's Ministers, might in twenty-four hours become her Majesty's Opposition. The Prime Minister has in recent years cultivated a very grave appearance. In the House of Lords he has never been seen to smile, though there as elsewhere he has sometimes said things that made others smile. At the National Liberal Club he seemed brimming over with joy. I never saw a man look more genuinely happy. This was attributed to the fact that Ladas had earlier in the same day won the Two Thousand Guineas. Doubtless his success at Newmarket partly accounted for the far from discouraging tone of his speeches, but the report he had just previously received from Mr. Thomas Ellis, the Liberal whip, had probably much more to do with his exhilaration. There are people who say that if Mr. Fletcher Moulton had been able to retain South Hackney by a majority equal to that polled by Sir Charles Russell at the last General Election, Lord Rosebery would have hesitated no longer to appeal to the country. However that may be, it is clear from what he said at the National Liberal Club with something more than the bare approval of his listeners, the Government are determined to hold on until, as Mr. Goschen would say, they have completed their bill sticking. "To-morrow night," said the Prime Minister, "we may have, after all, but a majority of twenty, or a majority of ten ; but if it is only a majority of two, the Government will persevere." The Unionist Press this morning are anticipating that when the Budget Bill reaches the committee stage after the Whitsun recess, the Ministerial majority will descend to two, and possibly disappear altogether. But that remains to be seen. We are now approaching the period of the year when Conservative members begin to be slack in their attention to their Parliamentary work. The fascinations of a London season do not affect Liberals so much as Conservatives, and unless Mr. Akers Douglas has got his men better in hand than usual there is no particular reason why the Government should not get their Budget through committee. What will happen afterwards no one who is not in Lord Rosebery's secrets can say. The growing dissatisfaction among Liberals with the Registration Bill so far as it increases the difficulties of poor men to enter Parliament by adding to candidates' expenses, is an element that was absent when Liberals a few weeks ago scouted the notion that a dissolution would come before next spring. So angry are Liberals with the trio of brewers who deserted their party last night—Messrs. McEwan, Evershed, and Beaufoy—that their immediate resignation is demanded. Mr. Saunders is also being called upon to accept the Chiltern Hundreds. In spite of the fighting mood in which Lord Rosebery is at present, it is doubtful if he will join in this cry of vengeance. After the result of the Hackney election the head of the Administration may think it safer in all the circumstances to bear the ills he has than fly to others that he knows not of. For other reasons I daresay Mr. Schnadhorst would be of the same opinion ; at any rate, as regards one at least of the gentlemen whom the *Chronicle* wishes to have drummed out of the party forthwith.

Mr. Labouchere may congratulate himself that, although he has not so far succeeded in creating a cave against his *bete noire*, he has made one convert. Of all the French papers the one that ordinarily is the best-informed about English politics is the *Temps*. Perhaps your readers will think that is not saying much, but really the *Temps* does know fairly well what is going on in these islands and never styles the late Premier as "Sir Gladstone." Well, the other day the *Temps* devoted an article to our new Prime Minister, holding him up to the contempt of the "civilized world"—the civilized world, of which we used to hear so much in other days—as a person who says in a second speech what he has said in a first, and asking with true Parisian irony whether this "promising young man" is the leader required by the Liberal Party at this decisive crisis. It would perhaps be unkind to suggest that the not-too-flattering estimate formed of Lord Rosebery by the French journal is coloured by its recollection of the manner in which he has checkmated French intrigues in more than one quarter of the globe. If Lord Rosebery is as Mr. Goschen truly said at York the other day, not a commanding personality as Prime Minister, and if he does seem to be wanting in some of those qualities that one looks for in the head of a Government, his good work as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ought not to be forgotten. But these criticisms have not injured Lord Rosebery very much. The British public like fair play, and they intend to give Mr. Gladstone's successor a fair chance before deciding whether he is the round peg in the square hole that his enemies, or, perhaps, I should say, enemy, would have us believe. At any rate he is very interesting and so is the political situation.

What Mr. Campbell-Bannerman characterised as a debate "coming with a refreshing influence in the arid waste of political discussion" took place in the House of Commons, on Wednesday afternoon. The occasion was the second reading of a Bill introduced by Mr. H. R. Farquharson, the Conservative member for West Dorset, with the object of preventing the promiscuous wearing of colourable imitations of H. M.'s uniform, Naval or Military, for advertising or other purposes. Some rather curious Bills have been discussed at the Wednesday's morning sitting of the House this Session, that being about the only opportunity which private members now get to air their legislative "fads." We have had, for instance, a Bill to ensure the geographical labelling of shrimps, crabs, and other shell-fish, "made in Germany," or elsewhere beyond British dominions. The Uniform Bill of Mr. Farquharson is a more practical attempt at legislation than that, though it was treated with some levity, which in the circumstances was hardly called for. It seems that many military men have been highly scandalised, and not unnaturally so by the appearance in the streets of wretched-looking troops of "Sandwich-men" clad in army uniform ; but the practice is not quite so common as might appear from Mr. Farquharson's speech. Military uniform is also donned sometimes for fraudulent purposes, and the House was informed of a case where a "pekin" put on an officers' uniform in order to help his suit with a young lady. In that object he was successful, but the fellow subsequently appeared in another suit, one in which he had to defend an action for breach of promise of marriage. Worse still, an effigy of the notorious murderer, Deeming, has appeared in a wax works "Chamber of Horrors" clad in cavalry uniform. There was some opposition to the measure on the ground, for example, that it would interfere with the Orange Societies, when they turn out in gala costume, or prevent small boys from being dressed in jackets and trousers of naval cut, and wearing sailors' hats with "H. M. S. Pinafore" emblazoned thereon. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, the War Secretary, assented to the second reading of the Bill on condition that it was referred to a select committee, with a view to modifying or restricting its provisions. In the course of an amusing speech he pointed out that at present there was no specific provision on the Statute Book to prevent any person going to a dinner in the official dress of a Cabinet Minister, or wearing the insignia of the bar, or to prohibit a crossing sweeper from carrying on his trade in full episcopals. The Bill—which, of course does not apply to the wearing of uniform on the stage—was read a second time, and referred to the Select Committee. An interesting point arose out of the discussion, and one that will, I daresay, form a topic of conversation for sometime to come at Indian messes. I refer to the vexed question as to whether Army Officers should wear their uniforms when not actually engaged in their duties. It was Major Rasch who ventured to introduce this perhaps extraneous subject into the debate. The hon. and gallant member said he had never understood why officers commissioned and non-commissioned preferred to appear in mufti. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman rose to the Major's fly, and said he should be glad to take any steps in his power to carry further the obligations of officers to wear her Majesty's uniform." The ex-Military Member of the Viceroy's Council, Sir George Chesney, in the course of his speech remarked that officers had not the slightest objection to do what the War Minister desired, provided they got a uniform they could really wear. But so long as their full dress is so constructed by regulation that there is not even room "to stow away a cigarette or pocket handkerchief," they will, he tells us, be averse to pursuing their avocations in that guise. I do not think Sir George Chesney exhausted the reasons why British Officers are so glad to put off their uniform, as Mr. Campbell-Bannerman will, doubtless, discover, if he is bold enough to endeavour to make the wearing of uniform by officers obligatory in private life. He is a courageous man but not courageous enough to attempt to bring about such a great innovation.

Much interest was taken yesterday in the wedding of the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, Home Secretary, with Miss Margot Tennant, youngest daughter of Sir Charles and Lady Tennant. The high position of the bridegroom as a Cabinet Minister, and the fact that his bride is well-known in London society, and was for a time leader of the *dilletante* æsthetic coterie, called the "Souls," tended to make this one of the most notable weddings of the season. It is indeed many years since the marriage of a Cabinet Minister while holding office took place. St. George's Church, Hanover Square, was crowded with a large and fashionable company, and in spite of the unfavourable weather, the rain at times coming down in drenching showers—there was a great crowd of spectators outside, who welcomed distinguished arrivals with cheers. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone who drove up after the ceremony had commenced, received quite an ovation. Among those present were : Lord Rosebery, the Prime Minister ; Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, M. P., the Speaker, and Mrs. Peel ; Lord and Lady Ribblesdale ; Lord and Lady Cowper, and many members of Parliament. The bride looked somewhat pale, and in place of the usual bouquet, she carried a prayer-book. She wore a dress of rich white satin, trimmed with orange blossons and some costly Venetian print lace, the gift of her mother. There were eight bridesmaids, all young girls : the Hon. Barbara Lister, Miss Gordon Duff, and Miss Frances Tennant, nieces of the bride ; Miss V. Asquith, daughter of the bridegroom (who was a widower) ; Miss Lilian Wooding, his niece, Miss Horner, Miss White, and Miss Dorothy Drew, Mr. Gladstone's granddaughter and the bride's god-daughter. These young ladies looked very pretty in what is known as the "Pinafore" dress, composed of accordeon-pleated white chiffon, and Leghorn hats trimmed with feathers and pink roses. Each also carried a spray of red roses. The Hon. Charles Lister, a young gentleman in page's costume of biscuit-coloured satin bore the bride's train. The ceremony was solemnised by the Bishop of Rochester and Canon Scott Holland. The register was signed by Lord Rosebery, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. A. J. Balfour, and Mr. Asquith—which quartette somebody described as a present, a past, and two future Prime Ministers. Among the presents which numbered upwards of five hundred in all, were a set of plate given to Mr. Asquith by his Ministerial colleagues, and a large silver inkbottle given by the officials of the House of Commons. The presents to the bride came from a very wide range of friends and well-wishers, from the Prince of Wales at one end of the social scale, to the factory girls of East London at the other.

Lord Rosebery has received many congratulations from his friends on the fact that his colt Ladas won the Two Thousand Guineas on Wednesday, at Newmarket. Ladas in spite of an accident sustained some time ago, was a general favourite, and this is one of those exceptional cases in which the favourite wins the race. The horse stands well now for both the Derby and the St. Leger, and should it carry off the three great racing prizes of the year, Lord Rosebery will after his somewhat disappointing experience as an owner of race-horses, have made a record on the turf which will be hard to beat.

Yesterday's Drawing-Room, at which her Majesty presided, was the principal one of the present season. It proved a very brilliant and successful function, though somewhat damped by what cannot be described as "Queen's Weather." There was a great array of Royalties present, including the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who are staying at Clarence House. The Duke, being regarded as a reigning Sovereign, he and the Duchess took precedence of all the Queen's other children—even of the Prince and Princess of Wales according to the Court Circular. There is said, probably without any truth, to have been some heart-burning over this arrangement. The ladies' dresses were very beautiful, and it was noticed that a large number of the trains were composed of English silks and sating, the Duchess of Westminster in particular wearing a magnificent train, consisting entirely of satin manufactured in this country. Presentations to the number of two hundred were made to her Majesty, and there was a large gathering of the Diplomatic circle.

MR. JONES' new play at the St. James' is a very "dressy" piece, most of the frocks being evening or dinner costume and composed of very handsome brocades or silks. Mrs. Patrick Campbell wears a series of picturesque toilettes. In the latter part of the first act (says a writer in the *St. James' Gazette*) she wears a turquoise-blue satin ball-gown, made with a long trained skirt trimmed with a deep flounce of white lace round the hem and headed with shaded pink roses. The plain tight-fitting low bodice has a deep ruching of lace round the neck and puffed sleeves of lace.

STUDIOUS invalids are, on the showing of Mr. John Murray, much better off than their grandfathers. Replying to the charge of a correspondent of the *Spectator*, who complained of the fatigue entailed on a delicate reader by the great heaviness of modern books of biography Mr. Murray gives interesting proof of the remarkable reduction in the weight, as well as size, of books since the beginning of the century, when readers delighted in quarters. Mr. Murray took down three books from his shelves, one published in 1717, and two in 1826, and weighed them. The quartos weighed 5lb. 80z. and 5lb. 12oz., and the octavo 2lb. 10oz. Whereupon Mr. Murray remarks :—"The public is often unconscious of the great difficulty which authors and publishers experience in compressing an important biography within the limits of two volumes, and at the same time printing it in a type which is clear and not overcrowded."

LANOULI AND KHANDALLA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

As the season is at its height now, I think your poor readers who are melting in the plains would like to hear something of us who are rather more fortunate than themselves in being able to have a short holiday, taking in enough ozone to last till next hot season. Both stations are filled to their utmost capacity, hotels and private houses are crammed ; I have been told there are more than thirty persons in one house at Lanouli ; the depreciated rupee is responsible for this, as many who would have liked a bungalow to themselves have been obliged to share one with others, fortunately we have not been visited by cholera or small-pox. Economy is the order of the day, the trades-people complain that the visitors do their utmost to knock down their prices, and that they want their bazaar supplies as cheap here as they do in the plains and elsewhere. The cost of living has mounted up considerably "since the rupee has fallen, bazaar prices are higher than ever, house-rents are as high as they can ever possibly be, and added to this servants demand higher wages, and have added to their impertinence and independence. Up to now the weather has been simply lovely. It is just beginning to get somewhat frizzling and the fireflies dancing about in the trees at night remind us that we shall be washed out and our holiday brought to an end all too soon.

Now for a short account of our gay doings. Much to the joy of the fair sex (who are legion compared with the opposite sex here this season) our popular and hospitable doctor, Dr. Field set the ball rolling by being "at home" every Monday and Friday, from 5 to 7-30 p.m. Every available carriage and tonga is bespoken a day beforehand to convey the Khandalla folks to Lanouli. Upwards of thirty ladies and half-a-dozen gentlemen arrive punctually at 5 o'clock at the doctor's, where he regales them with tea, cakes, sweets, &c., after which they adjourn to the tennis courts and golf links. The epidemic raging here just now is golf and many young men and maidens, old men and children have fallen under its influence, but not so the doctor, who remains at the tennis-courts to take the majority of the fair sex under his sheltering wing, and conduct them safely to his residence after the last game is played to partake of some more refreshments before returning to their several hotels. The golfers look after themselves. In addition to his "at homes" he has a round of dinner parties to which his friends are invited in detachments. The host spares no pains and expense to make these functions a success. His one great cry is, there are not sufficient gentlemen to ask, the happy and pleasant task of entertaining more than half-a-dozen ladies devolving upon himself—happy man.

On Monday and Tuesday last a successful bazaar was held in the Lanouli Institute in aid of the Additional Clergy Society, under the superintendence of Mrs. Powell. She, with Mrs. Fowle, Miss Hickson, Mrs. Riches, Mrs. Race, Mrs. McGill, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Connell, and others, have met weekly at the Parsonage for the last six months for the purpose of preparing different articles of clothing for the sale. They must have all worked very hard indeed to have made the bazaar the success it was. The stalls were simply laden with all sorts of fancy and plain needlework, which had a ready and quick sale. The stall-holders were those whom I have already mentioned as having helped at the weekly work meeting, and Mrs. Forrest, and Mrs. DeHoghton who was assisted by Miss Turner. The refreshment stall was under the management of Mrs. Riches and Mrs. Radford. Several raffles were got up on the spot, to dispose of the more expensive articles. I wonder what his Lordship the Bishop of Bombay would say to this, after protesting so strongly against raffles and lotteries at a bazaar recently held in Bombay. But this one was in aid of the Clergy. The Additional Clergy Society have been considerably helped in funds, judging by the number of visitors to the bazaar and by the kind co-operation of the wives of the railway employes who all (whether Roman Catholic, Methodist, or Church of England) sent some little article of fancy or plain needlework towards it.

The usual yearly sports for the soldiers and boys of St. Mary's School were held on Wednesday last, at Khandalla, under the supervision of Major De Hoghton, the Commandant, who has done a great deal towards giving the men at the Sanatorium some recreation occasionally. Visitors were supplied with refreshments through the kind hospitality of Mrs. De Hoghton, who at the termination of the races distributed the prizes to the men and boys, and smiled her sweetest smile as each recipient went up to receive what he had so well earned. I was glad to see there were no pony and donkey races ; these poor animals being so badly fed here are not fit for racing. The attendance of visitors was not as great as in former years.

And now for a few words about the great event of the season—the Birthday dance—to celebrate her Majesty's Birthday was held on the 24th in the Railway Institute. Great praise is due to all who had the management of the affair. Everything went off to the entire satisfaction of everybody. The room was rather crowded at the beginning, but after a time when people went away, dancing became more enjoyable. The place was tastefully decorated with flags, palms, and all kinds of foliage by Mr. Young. The floor was in excellent order, and the refreshments good. A number of the fair sex were disappointed at not finding "kalah juggas" to retire into. I cannot say much about the dresses worn for the occasion as they were all pretty much alike except one or two in white soft falling muslin, which for their simplicity called forth admiration.

I must not omit the Methodists who have played a prominent part during this season's gaieties. The Rev. Lee Clarke who conducts the services in the Methodist Church here, got up a sacred concert, in aid of the Poona Girls' Orphanage. Miss Thurston, Miss Carey, and the elder girls of Bishop Taylor's School took part, the singing was much appreciated by the audience, who asked for a repetition of the concert, but this was not possible as many of the singers had to return to Poona to their scholastic duties. Mr. Lee Clarke who is ever thoughtful of the little ones had a magic lantern exhibition for the children of the M. E. Sunday School, the subject was "Jessica's First Prayer," the pathetic story being read by him to the children and which was illustrated by different scenes in poor little Jessica's life in the magic lantern. There were twelve slides in all. During the exhibition of each picture, appropriate hymns bearing on the life of Jessica were sung ; the lantern, which is a good sized one was managed by Messrs. Kersey and Cunningham, who are always ready to assist any good cause.

The residents at Khandalla Hotel are numerous and hospitable. They gave a dance last week, which was fairly well attended. Before concluding I would like to add a word of praise and thanks to our energetic resident engineer, Mr. Fowle, who is doing his utmost to keep up the supply of good filtered water from the reservoir. A large quantity of the water has been used for gardens and building operations for which purposes water should be obtained from the local tanks. The poor dhobies are in a sorry plight for water. Many of them have to go all the way to Khandalla to do their washing, and are very often turned away from there too, not being allowed to use the water in the lake. It is to be hoped some wealthy Bhattia or Khoja will before the next hot season sink one or two large wells, solely for the use of the dhobies.

A MOST effective and novel arrangement in black and white satin and gold net is worn by Miss Irene Vanbrugh. The skirt of black-and-white striped moire is raised over a jupe of white stain entirely covered with gold net and looped up on each side with bunches of red and green ribbons. The bodice of gold-covered satin has bretelles of the moire coming from under the arms, crossing in front and fastening on the shoulders with knots of ribbons.

A BEAUTIFUL dress of pink and silver brocade is worn by Mrs. Patrick Campbell in the second act. The pink skirt embroidered with silver fern-leaves is looped slightly on one side to reveal a petticoat richly embroidered in silver. The cross-over bodice has a trimming of silver embroidery round the neck and waist and pretty puff sleeves of the brocade with small fan-shaped epaulets of silver embroidery on the shoulders. Another exquisite dress, worn by Mrs. Campbell, is in eau-de-Nil satin brocade delicately interwoven with pink and yellow rosebuds.

IS INDIA MUTINOUS?

THE SCARE AT HOME.

THE article in the *Spectator* on the smearing of the mango trees at home, and the following among other expressions of opinion were made :—

The *Spectator* wrote : Our readers will, we think, acquit the *Spectator* of publishing sensational articles, but we have something to say this week which must be said, and which may expose us fairly to that disagreeable imputation. We may be, as we acknowledge from the first, utterly wrong, but the Indian telegram of the *Times* published on Monday, the second on the same subject, has excited in our minds a grave apprehension. It is, at all events, within the limits of possibility that within the next few days all the questions which now interest the country may be swallowed up by intelligence that we have for the second time in the last half-century, India to reconquer. Thursday is the thirty-seventh anniversary of the fatal 10th of May, 1857, the first day of the Great Mutiny, that marvellous insurrection led, and only led, by the Sepoys, which so nearly extinguished British authority throughout Northern and Central India, perhaps throughout India as a whole, for, had we been beaten on one pitched field, the Mahommedans of the South, with the fourteen thousand Arabs of the Deccan as their spearhead, would have sprung to arms. The anniversary has never been forgotten. May is the time for insurrections, the people believing that heat prostrates white men, and if a rising has been arranged, it is in this month that it would burst out all over Northern India. Just at this time we appear to be receiving one of those strange warnings which have frequently preceded disturbances, even under the Mogul dynasty, and which in 1857 took the form of a distribution of chapatties—little unleavened cakes—through Behar and part of the North-West. They were distributed by unknown hands, received in silence as by men who understood what they meant, and passed on to meet everywhere with the same reception. This time it takes the shape of a patch of plaster mixed with hair, with which the trees of the endless mango groves have been secretly bedaubed, as it would seem, throughout Behar and the provinces to the East and West. As in 1857, no one knows how this is done, or by whom, though the number of persons involved must be very great ; the police, if they know anything, reveal nothing ; and the people remain lost in that apparently unobservant silence, which throughout Asia, when a dangerous incident occurs, means mischief. That silence implies and proves that if anything serious is intended, Hindus and Mussulmans, as in 1857, are both in it, for they both understand the national ways equally well. The meaning of the chapati as a signal escaped the Government officials in 1857, as the meaning of the distribution of plaster—which, if we can remember rightly, after more than thirty years' absence, is the old "trade-mark" of the jogis or wandering fanatics of Hindusim—escapes it now ; but we venture to believe, at the risk of seeming presumptuous, that the problem was not insoluble. Our theory is, and at all events it fits the facts, that when the promoters of an Indian movement hold that the time is ripe they order something unusual to be done, be it to light bonfires on the hills as the early Mahrattas used to do—at least, Meadows Taylor says so—or to circulate a cake, or to leave a mark on the mango trees, which every villager knows at once that neither he nor his comrades have made or have expected. The object is to say "Wait, and be ready," in a way inaudible to the governing Power. It is an *alerte* which is sounded and which is thoroughly understood as the signal that something against the common secular enemy, the intruding white man, is about to be attempted. The signal seen, every man waits, sharpening his sword or not, as he is or is not a fighting man, and looks to the result of the first rising, and till that is known he, whether Hindu or Mussulman, official or peasant, remains silent as death. He may even in his mind have chosen the white man's side as the probable favourite of the destinies, but he will say nothing, either for fear or bribe or friendship, until the hour has arrived and passed. After that he may speak ; but till then the secret known to tens of thousands, or, as in 1857, to a whole population, is kept, as in Sicily are kept the darker secrets of the Mafia, which a whole population knows and the Government cannot guess.

The *Daily Chronicle*, of May 7, says : The signs of evil, patent as they are in so many quarters, do not seem to us to portend any immediate trouble of a serious character. They are grave warnings however. They admonish us to bend very energy to the contentment of the peoples. They exclaim to us to leave all futile tinkering of the currency, and to ease the burden of the masses by economical administration. They entreat us to insist with peremptory firmness that every official shall lay aside the domineering demeanour that so offensively characterises the Anglo-Indian in authority, and treat the Indians with courtesy at least, if not with sympathy. It is just possible, indeed, that the *Spectator* reads the signs with more accuracy than we do, and that the time may appear to the malcontents ripe for insurrectionary action. We trust most sincerely that the *Spectator* is at least premature, for fresh mutiny would be a more terrible and ruthless business than the last.

COLONEL MALLESON'S LETTER.

Referring to the *Spectator's* article Colonel G. B. Malleson wrote to the *Times* :—

"It will not do to put aside the warning contained in that newspaper too lightly. The date of the anticipated rising may not be the exact date suggested, for that date inaugurated an event which terminated in failure, and the natives of India have a superstitious dread of acting on ill-omened dates ; but I am bound to say that the movement mentioned by the *Spectator* that is, the smearing of mango-trees all over the country, bears a strong family resemblence to the circulation of the chapatis in the spring of 1857. The *Spectator* has undoubtedly correctly interpreted the signification of the latter signal. It was a message to every man in India that some great event was about to happen, in which his co-operation was necessary, and that he was to hold himself in readiness for action. The present symbol bears the same signification. Undoubtedly something is going to happen in India,

Indian population against the English Government is probably imminent. It is said :—

"Just at this time we appear to be receiving one of those strange warnings which have frequently preceded disturbances . . . and which in 1857 took the form of a distribution of little unleavened cakes through Behar and part of the Nort-West. They were distributed by unknown hands, received in silence by men who understood what they meant, and passed on everywhere to meet with the same reception. This time it takes the shape of a patch of plaster mixed with hair, with which the trees of the endless mango groves have been secretly bedabbed, as it would seem, throughout Behar and the provinces to the east and west. As in 1857, no one knows how this is done or by whom . . . the people remain lost in that apparently unobservant silence which throughout Asia, when a dangerous incident occurs, means mischief"; and "that silence implies and proves that if anything serious is intended Hindus and Mahomedans are both in it."

In the *Times* of this morning Colonel Malleson agrees with the *Spectator*. He says that the smearing of the mango trees all over the country bears a strong family resemblance to the circulation of the cakes in the spring of 1857, and he declares that "the *Spectator* has undoubtedly correctly interpreted the signification of the latter message."

I observe that the writer in the *Spectator* offers no evidence whatever in proof of his positive assertions that strange warnings have frequently preceded disturbances in India, that the distribution of cakes in 1857 was one of those warnings, that the smearing of mango trees in Behar is the manifest signal and forerunner of a vast secret conspiracy, and that it is the well-known habit of the whole Indian population, including officials and police, to preserve a deep and impenetrable silence when such tremendous movements are impending. I myself know of no such evidence, but I do know of reasons for believing that these mysterious incidents are susceptible of another explanation, much less alarming and in my opinion much more probable. The circulation of cakes in Indian districts may undoubtedly be connected with ritualistic or devotional practices that have no necessary political signficance whatever. I enclose an extract from Sir John Malcolm's "Memoir of Central India" (Vol 2), to which I venture to invite general attention, because it shows how easily wild rumours and panic may be set on foot in India by anything that has an ominous, unintelligible look, although the origin of the movement may be quite simple and innocent. Here is, at any rate, one well-authenticated instance of a strange warning that was followed by no kind of disturbance whatever. The circulation of cakes in 1857 was unquestionably followed by a great mutiny, but the assumed connexion between the two events rests, I think, entirely upon conjecture; and I may add that my own inquiries, made in the North-West Provinces immediately after the suppression of that great revolt, led me to the conclusion that the cakes had been accidentally set going by some one who was making a thank-offering or performing a vow. There was a precisely similar case in Rajputana when I was there some time about 1875, it was followed by no disturbance, and I could find no explanation for it but the supposition that its origin was religion. Some years ago all the trees in a certain district of Bengal were found with wisps of straw tied round them. The result of inquiry went to prove that this was the method adopted by the heads of a certain caste to circulate through the villages to their caste brethern an injunction not to keep pigs.

In regard to this smearing of trees in Behar, there has as yet not been sufficient time to ascertain precisely how or why it was done. I learn, however, from India that there are some grounds for supposing it to be connected in a curious and far-fetched manner with the worship at a certain shrine where a large tank has recently been excavated. I can undertake neither to guarantee nor to interpret this explanation; I can only say that something of this sort seems to me, judging from past experience, to be more probable than the hypothesis of a signal being passed round among an enormous band of secret conspirators. In Behar, which is the scene of the smearing, the Hindus and Mahomedans have at certain places been, very unfortunately, at bitter feud latterly over the very serious and really important question of killing cows. It is, to say the least, improbable that they should have just now united, one and all, to concoct some tremendous political machination and to withhold all knowledge of it from a vigilant Government. Finally, I may mention that I have been assured on excellent authority that the range of the tree-smearing had not extended beyond two or three districts; but, of course, this information is now three weeks old.

Extract from a "Memor of Central India."

The ignorance and superstition of a great majority of the inhabitants of India place them much in the power of the better-informed classes of their countrymen, who desire to work upon their passions and prejudices. Never was a stronger instance given to prove this fact than one that occured in Central India in May, 1818. The war with the Pindarries was then over, and the country was in a state of tolerable tranquillity, when a certain agitation was produced among the peaceable inhabitants by a number of cocoanuts being passad from village to village with a mysterious direction to speed them to specific destinations (usually to the chief local authority). From beyond Jeypoor North to the Deckan South, and from the frontier of Guzarat to the territories of Bhopal, this signal flew with unheard-of celerity. The Potail of every village where these cocoanuts came carried it himself with breathless haste to another, to avert a curse which was denounced on all who impeded or stopped them even for a moment. No event followed to throw any light upon the extraordinary occurance. Every inquiry was instituted, and persons were sent who traced the route of the signal for several hundred miles, but no information was obtained; and a circumstance which produced for upwards of a month a very serious sensation over all Central India remains to this moment a complete mystery. Various conjectures were made at the moment as to the cause in which it originated as well as its meaning and purpose. Some thought it a sign of the complete establishment of the British power. Others believed that it indicated a general rise in favour of the Paishwah Bajerow, who had then submitted; while persons sent to trace it into Jeypoor country returned with an account that the pious gratitude of a holy Brahmin had circulated cocoanuts through his native district to proclaim his joy at the birth of a son, and that the signal, which spread like wildfire, gained a portentous character as it became remote, from the simple cause in which it commenced. If this be the case (and it is not improbable) it exhibits, in a very remarkable degree, the extent of the credulity and susceptibility of sudden impulse to action which exist among the lower classes of the natives of India.

A MISCELLANY OF VIEWS.

Sir R. Temple, interviewed by the Press Association, said "he had no doubt" that a demonstration like the smearing of trees" means mischief, and the mischief is almost sure to be treason, but how deep or widespread that treason may be, it is impossible for me at this distance to judge." He added :—

It is in the locality of Patna, which is one of the worst focusses and hotbeds of political mischief in all India. The mischief there is usually of a Mahomedan character, whereas it is supposed that this particular demonstration arises from the Hinds. It may have some reference to the recent religious disputes between the Hindus and Mahomedans, but that dispute was in many respects rather favourable than otherwise to our rule, as the British Government acts as an arbiter between the parties, and gains strength from their divisions. The means of checking disturbances are now increased through the extension of railways and telegraphs, but I attach great importance to the wise distribution of British troops. The feeling of the mass of the Indian people has always been good towards England, and the same may be said of the native princes and capitalists; but there is always an active class whose mischief-making never tires, and who cannot be reconciled by any good administration of ours.

Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., said :—

There is great discontent in Behar owing to the recent cadastral survey, and also because the people are being rack-rented by the Government. The smearing of mango trees may be the work of disaffected natives, or may be intended only to excite an idle scare. There is a strong impression in many parts of India that justice is not fairly administered as between England and India. The India Office here find the utmost difficulty and delay in getting information from the Indian Executive upon matters raised under that head in Parliament.

Mr. Naoroji, M.P., observed :—

The smearing of the mango trees need not necessarily be assumed to have political significance. It may be intended to convey a message or excite interest in connection with some religious ceremony.

Sir Donald H. Macfarlane, M.P., said :—

I know the Behar District well, having lived in it for six month during the Mutiny of 1857. The natives surrounding me were very quiet, and no outrage occurred ere at that critical time. It took as long a time to convey the news of the Mutiny to London as it would now take to land 20,000 troops in Bombay. Aldershot is now much nearer Delhi than Calcutta was in 1857. I do not think we need be alarmed by the smearing of the mango trees.'

Sir Andrew Scoble, M.P., said :—

The smearing of the trees may be another development of what we used to call the native system of underground telegraphing in India; but in the absence of fuller and more authentic information, I should hesitate to say that the demonstration justifies political alarm. It may simply be intended to call attention to the great pilgrimage to the Nepaul temple.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN'S OPINION.

"I'm sure I don't know," said Sir Lepel Griffin to a *Pall Mall* representative, "what the *Spectator* is doing flying tree kites over the mango trees. Anything I should say would be of a reassuring character. I would say with regard to India and Indian mysteries, and pseudo mysteries, that the one thing is dogmatism. But from all I know of India I should be inclined to say that the scare of the *Spectator* was a veritable mare's nest, and was utterly unsupported by any evidence. Sir Alfred Lyall's letter in the *Times* seems to me to be eminently sensible, and shows what all those who know native India will admit, that all kinds of inexplicable incidents are frequent without having any sinister meaning whatever. Indian life is so universally religious that any portent such as the smearing of particular trees throughout a widespread district is much more likely to have a religious than a political significance. At the same time there is undoubtedly a feeling of unrest in India; it has been shown very clearly in the widespread riots and conflicts between Hindus and Mahomedans on the cow-killing question. In fact, this always has been, and probably will ever be, the question of most danger in India, and the one most likely to affect the Hindu population. I have always thought that if the Government were able to abolish cow-killing in India they would do more to gain the esteem and loyalty of the people than by any other method. I do not, however, think it possible or practicable, nor would it be popular among the Mahomedans. I have felt this so much that beef was never eaten in my house in India; and I am sure that there is no better way of obtaining an influence over the people than by respecting their feelings in that respect. I agree with Sir Alfred Lyall in thinking that the circulation of chapatties before the Mutiny was a mere accidental coincidence, and had no connection with that event. There can be no better proof of this than the fact that except in certain districts which chiefly supplied recruits to our Army, and which had only just come under English rule, there was no popular rising against the English at all. It was purely a military mutiny, plus the ruffianism of the great towns and the lawlessness of certain half-tamed tribes. I know no question which could possibly unite Hindus and Mahomedans to-day against us; nor do I believe, I positively assure you, that among the mass of the population or the independent ruling princes of India there is any feeling whatever hostile to the British Government. No doubt much mischief is done in India by too zealous reformers and faddists, and it is difficult to say for how much mischief the anti-opiumists and the like are responsible. Nor would the military and ruling castes of India tolerate any attempt to place over them as rulers the clever Bengalese of our examination rooms. But these questions, burning as they may be, do not affect the mass of the population, who are apathetic with regard to the Government, and only ask to be well-governed and not over-taxed. They have no grievance against us, and I absolutely decline to believe that there is any hostile significance in the curious incident on which the *Spectator* lays so much stress. Nor do I for a moment believe that if there were any political significance in it, it would be secret from the Government and its thousands and thousands of friends. In India, as in Ireland, there are always two informers for every conspirator. The only reason that so many of these incidents remain mysterious and unexplained is really that the explanation is religious or private, and has no political meaning whatever.

The *Daily Telegraph* gives prominence to an article "by one of the first authorities on Indian affairs." It states that the likelihood of a mutiny originating in Behar may be dismissed as almost ridiculous. Whether the agitation will spread throughout India it is, of course, impossible to tell, but at present there is no indication whatever of such a prospect, nor are there at the moment any known reasons why there should be, for the people at large and the Native Army are contented and well-disposed. The conditions are in every way enormously reversed in our favour as compared with the time of the Munity. The chief fault to find with the folks at home is that having put responsible and capable men to represent them in India, they are not always ready to accept and act upon there advice, while the tattle and proposals of sentimentalists and faddists are too often gravely considered to the danger of the public peace. Bengali baboos may profess discontent with our rule, but they in no true sense represent Indian feeling or opinion. Neither a mutiny nor a rebellion need be feared, nor are there any indications of either.

THE "NATIONAL REVIEW."

In the course of a timely article in the *National Review* on "The House of Commons and the Indian Civil Service," Mr. Theodore Beck criticises severely the action of the House of Commons in supporting Mr. Paul's resolution on simultaneous examinations, and incidently refers to the growth of "agitation by leaps and bounds." He writes :—

From the Bengali press in Calcutta issues a continuous putrid stream of misrepresentation of the motives of Government, malicious attacks on the English and slanderous falsehoods about officials, which percolates to every part of India and saps the loyalty of the English-knowing Hindus. The agitation centres itself around two bodies, the National Congress and the Cow-Protection Society. The former, though loyal in the front it shows to the public in England, is directed against the Government, and, by the innumerable meetings it gives rise to and the literature it circulates, is saturating the people with the belief in the injustice of their rulers. The latter is directed chiefly against the Mussulman, and, appealing directly to the religious prejudices of the people, has come to a head much quicker. Its mode of operation is no longer confined to writing and talking but has turned to boycotting and violence. . . . These examples are sufficient to show the inevitable goal towards which unrestricted popular agitation leads in India. Now, every concession to agitation gives a spur to fresh agitation, several striking concessions have recently been made, chief among them being the introduction of the elective principle into the Legislative Councils. The vote of the House of Commons on the simultaneous examination has also given a great stimulus to agitation.

OFFICAL OPINION.

The *Central News* states that in authoritative circles there is not the slightest disposition to attach importance to the sensational stories which have been published with regard to India. So anxious is the Government not to excite alarm, which might follow official notice of the subject, that the Secretary of State has declined to answer questions put to him in the House. Indian departmental experts share the views of Sir A. C Lyell that the marking of trees is not necessarily a sign of political unrest or a call to insurrection. In fact, experience is against giving a secular interpretation to these mysterious manifestations. They are declared by those who have closely studied the ritual and superstition of the Hindus to be simply religious demonstrations. No information is to hand which gives in a reliable form any acceptable data that the manifestation is widespread. Indeed, the value of the stories told may be judged of by the fact that mango trees are said to have been marked where, as a matter of fact, no mango trees exist. The attempt to work up a mutiny panic in strongly condemned in official circles.

DR. LEITNER SPEAKS.

Dr. Leitner, speaking to a representative of Reuter's Agency, said :—"Assuming the data, which have been reported by the papers, to be correct, the meaning is obviously agrarian, and neither political, as assumed by the *Spectator* and Colonel Malleson, nor religious as suggested by others. In connection with Behar, where Buddha meditated under the Bo tree, one would first think of the Peepul, or ficus religiosa, although its Buddhism has been followed by a lax Hinduism, which is now being largely displaced by a very earnest Mohammedanism. The mango groves, so plentiful in the adjoining Province of Oudh, seem to me to represent rather the productiveness of the soil, which is being encroached upon, possibly by the Behar Cadastral Survey. Landlords and tenants are said to have a common interest in preventing it, for the infinite sub-tenures of landed property, though not so much as in Bengal, where sometimes the original proprietor himself is the tenant of the eighteenth sub-tenant of his own land, renders a hard-and fast Record of Rights such as may be welcome in other parts of India impossible, or at least hopelessly confusing. Therefore the general secret which is no secret at all, has been well kept hitherto in Behar, in spite of the numerous informers that ever lead or mislead our Government to political omens or mare's nests in gratification of, sometimes, private malice or greed. I have already suggested that the India Office should send for the so called 'mud cakes,' but assuming them to be ordinary mud pats, taken from the nearest soil, they would peel off the trees very shortly after being put on, and would therefore have to be daily renewed in order to at last arrest the attention of the police. These police are no longer mainly recruited from the class of village watchmen, but are strangers to the part of the country in which they detect or suppress crime in accordance, very often, with the requirements of superiors, rather than with exact fact. They generally therefore know little of local feeling. Assuming the mud to represent the soil of Behar, the mango its productiveness, the cows' hair its relation to the Hindus, who revere the cow, and the pigs' hair, or rather bristles, the unclean animal, abhorred by Mohammedans, the reading of the enigma becomes clear enough, and is simply: 'This soil of ours, whether belonging to Hindus or Mohammedans, is being affected its productiveness,' probably by expected over-taxation. If, however, as a paper said the other day, the substance smeared on the trees is white plaster, then the reference to the Europeans becomes almost unmistakable; and farther, any adhesive substance by which even mud cakes, or rather mud pats, are attached to trees would denote a foreign element—say of wandering agents—carrying such substance and attaching the pats of even mud to the trees. At the same time, these agents could not be orthodox Hindus or orthodox Mohammedans, for the supposed combination of cow's with pigs' hair in such a connection would be abhorrent to either denomination. It would rather occur to an Europeanised nation thinking of impressing the minds of members of both creeds. In my humble opinion the smearing is rather a kind of Dharna, or sitting at the door of Government till attention is drawn to a grievance."

Lord Lansdowne and Lord Roberts have expressed concurrence with the views contained in the letter from Sir Alfred Lyall in the Times, quoted above.

COLONEL MALLESON'S REPLY.

In a second letter to the *Times* Col. Malleson replies to Sir A. Lyall :—

Sir Alfred Lyall tells us that the province of Bihar is the scene of the smearing of the mango trees; and he adds that the Hindus and Mohammedans, in certain parts of that district, have been at bitter feud about the slaughter of cows, and that it is therefore improbable they should unite "to concoct some tremendous political machination, and to withold all knowledge of it from a vigilant Government." But, surely, Sir Alfred Lyall has forgotten that this, again, was one of the arguments used in 1857, and used, as this is, in utter forgetfulness of the inner character of the people of India, Hindus and Mohammedans alike. It is an argument that has pierced the hand of every statesman that has leant upon it. I would add that my correspondence from India has informed me of certain other indications which should not be neglected by a "vigilant Government." Last November the fair at Sonpur, generally the largest and most genial gathering of the population of Bihar, was so sparsely attended that the evidence of general discontent forced itself upon the authorities. In other parts of India there have been fires, destruction of Government property, and thefts of Government rifles, in a proportion far in excess of the normal average. These may be straws in themselves, but it would not be unwise to notice in which direction the wind takes them.

THE QUEEN'S MUNSHI ON THE SITUATION.

The Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed writing in the *Pall-Mall Gazette* says.

To-day, while the Empress of India will be holding her Durbar and Drawing Room, her subjects in Hindoostan, according to the *Spectator*, will be witnessing the repetition of the horrors and atrocities of 1857, and "all questions which now interest the country would be swallowed up by intelligence that whe have, for the second time in the last half-century, India to re-conquer." A serious newspaper having launched such a statement, the news has traversed the length and breadth of the British Isles and possibly the British Empire, with alarming rapidity. The good or the mischief which the above news might create is as obvious as it is important, and therefore I think it a duty which I owe to my Queen and country to give my views on this subject on this occasion to the British people. It is to me one of the strangest puzzles in the history of the world that the shrewd people of England, after a close connection of more than a hundred years with India, should be so much in the dark regarding the real nature of their fellow-subjects in that country. They are ready to believe anything and everything regarding the Orientals on the most feeble and flimsy grounds. Nothing can be more serious and more detrimental to the interests of India and England than statements in the British press tending to throw doubts on the loyalty of the people of India; and if such statements must be made, nothing short of the most positive proof and the most reasonable and probable causes should be advanced in their support. The writer of the article in the *Spectator* does not seem to possess any private information upon the subject. The groundwork of his supposition is the telegram of the *Times* correspondent regarding the mysterious distribution of plaster and hair in the mango groves in the districts of Behar. Does this portend any rebellion? Can this not be attributable to religious or semi-religious causes among the Hindu landlords? The answer to these questions, at present, can only be "We don't know." Why, then, frighten the world, without sufficient basis, and cause the paralysis of labour and trade? The nature of the hair is not yet ascertained, but if it be that of pigs, the Mahommedans can have no hand in the matter, and the Government can depend upon their full support in the detection of this plot. It seems very improbable that the Moslems should join hands with the Hindus for the protection of a temple in Nepaul. Until we know something more definite about the affair, the whole theory put forward by the alarmists seems to us to be altogether absurd, and more likely to fan the embers of fanaticism than to extinguish them. The thought of disloyalty in these days is altogether abhorrent to the Indian mind, and this has been admitted by British Indian statesmen themselves.

NOT AS IN '57.

An attempt has been made to compare the distribution of the patches of plaster and hair in the mango groves to the distribution of chappaties in 1857. Nothing can be more erroneous. I speak with some authority in the matter. My own near relations, in spite of serious threats to their families, fought side by side with British officers, and one of them only a few years ago received a medal for his heroic services in the last mutiny. The chappaties were not recognized as a direct sign of rebellion; they played very little part in the last mutiny, and their importance is altogether exaggerated. The messages were sent in a very ingenious manner by the mutineers *Sadhus*, in the north, carried letters of insurrection to the sepoys in the south sewn within the soles of their shoes. This was being done months and months before May, 1857. But there is very little in common between those days and these. The British Government had dethroned the King of Oudh and adopted the foolish policy of annexing native States. Hundreds of young sepoys were reduced to penniless poverty, and they had sworn to wreak vengeance upon John Company for their high-handedness. An idea prevailed that the object of the Government was to force Christianity on the people of India. The helpless condition of the last Moghul Emperor, who was a prisoner in the hands of the British Government, was also made use of to excite the mob. Lastly, the people did not know of the existence of anything like constitutional forms of obtaining redress of grievances. But I maintain that the people of India are thoroughly loyal to the British throne at the present day.

SIGNALS OF STORM.

While denying altogether the danger of an immediate outbreak of mutiny, it would be affectation to ignore that there are signs of unrest in India; and while regretting their existence, I venture to suggest that if due attention be not paid to them they may prove serious in future years. First and foremost of these is the gulf of separation which socially divides the rulers and the ruled in India. Statesman after statesman has deplored it in vain. This social separation has of late becomne intolerable. There is too much of officialism and too little of private frindship between English people and Indians. British people who have come into contact with inferior races in Australasia and America are only too liable to consider the Indians from the same standpoint. They forget that the proud Mahommedans and the aristocratic Rajpoots bitterly resent being treated as inferiors. They forget that the Moslems were the rulers of India not very long ago, and that they could boast of their own high civilization and glorious empire. And another fact which Englishmen forget, but Moslems remember, is that during the centuries that the latter reigned over the Hindu races of India, these Hindus had a large and honourable share in the administration of the country. With subtle wisdom the Moslems strengthened their rule by admitting the conquered Hindus on an equality with themselves, and never allowed their own religion and customs to bar the road of friendship and alliance with the conquered races. It is a curious anomaly that it should have been left to a democratic race such as the English to raise the most impassable bar of caste that India has ever known. The more highly educated an Indian is the more keenly does he feel this social estrangement; and the greater the spread of democratic education, introduced by the English themselves, the more widespread is the resentment at the Anglo-Indian supercilliousness. Had this been otherwise, had the English magistrates and civilians been as much in touch and sympathy with the Moslems and the Hindus over whom they rule, we should not have heard so much of secretly formed riots and disturbances in recent years. How much an attitude of sympathy and friendship of the English officials would be appreciated may be gathered from the gratitude which is universally felt in India towards Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, who by her gracious and friendly reception of Indians of rank and culture at the English Court, has done more to strengthen the English rule in India than all the British regiments put together. I speak strongly on this matter, because when I know that the flower of my nation shed their blood side by side with the English soldears for the maintenance and glory of the British Empire, they have a right to be treated with respect and affection and equality by their English brethren.

REASONS FOR STORM.

The most important basis of British rule in India is the widespread belief in the morality and justice which govern English laws. This belief has recently received a severe shock by the refusal of the home authorities, in spite of the united protest of the Indians and also of the Anglo-Indians resident in India, to impose a duty on the cotton goods of Lancashire to meet the national debts. It is an open secret that the imposition of the duty would cost the home Government the votes of the Lancashire operatives and capitalists—a reason hardly likely to help Indian belief in English political morality. Salt, one of the chief necessaries of life, is heavily taxed, in spite of the murmurs and discontent of three hundred millions who cannot do without it. Cotton goods enter free to catch votes, with which we have nothing to do.

The Government must raise the salaries of the Indian sepoys and the status of the Indian officers. At present the salary of the sepoy is contemptuously low. He gets only seven rupees, or 10s., per month, while the British private gets considerably more than that per week. The highest pay of an Indian officer is £2-50 per year, which is about the salary of the lowest English officer in a native regiment. While Russia allows Moslems to become colonels and generals in her army, Indian officers in the English army cannot even aspire to become captains. Lately the Government has introduced a policy of favouritism to certain creeds at the expense of others. They have allowed Christians and Parsees to enlist themselves as volunteers, and have denied the same right to Hindus and Mahommedans. The Mahommedans and Hindus must both feel slighted, the more so because they know that the Parsees have not fired one shot to build the British Empire.

The cow agitation, according to the admissions of the Raja of Bhinga, a Hindu of Hindus, is fraught with serious dangers to the maintenance of peace in India. The heavy restrictions placed on cow killing in Bengal have caused great alarm among the Moslems of that Province. The sooner the Government pays full attention to this question the better is it for all parties in India.

Some undue interference in the affairs of native States has also caused much discontent in India. The order of the Resident at Hydradad, asking the Nizam to obtain his consent before making any high appointment in his dominions, is a serious breach of treaty.

The British public, as arbiters of our fate, ought to know these facts. They are mentioned here with a sincere desire to secure the permanence and integrity of the British Raj in India by one whose family and nation are second to none in their warm devotion to the throne of the British Empire.

ANARCHY IN ACTION.

THE TRIAL OF CARNOT AND POLTI.—SENTENCES.

THE trial of the two Indian Anarchists, Farnara (Carnot) and Polti, was concluded at the Central Criminal Court, London, on May 4. On the previous day Farnara had pleaded guilty to being in possession of explosive substances with intent to cause an explosion, and, on May 4, the jury found Polti guilty of the some offence. Mr. Justice Hawkins, in sentencing Farnara, said there was not one extenuating circumstance which would justify him in abating one iota of the punishment which the law assigned for such an offence. It was well that it should be understood that men could be punished without proof of an explosion having taken place, but upon prove that an explosion had been intended even although it might not have been intended that the explosion should take place in this country. His lordship then passed sentence of twenty years' penal servitude upon Farnara, who defiantly shouted "Vive l'Anarchie!" His lordship then said he believed that Polti was to some extent the dupe of the elder prisoner, but that he was not an unwilling accomplice of his guilt. He sentenced him to ten years' penal servitude. Polti, who received the sentence withia cry of 'shame! shame! said, "To-day you make the laws; another day we shall make the laws."

At Bow Street, on May 5, Theodule Joseph Constant Meunier was again brought before Sir John Bridge for extradition, charged with murder and attempted murder in France. Mr. Costello appeared on behalf of the French Government. Mr. Burney, who defended the prisoner, criticised the depositions sent from Paris, and submitted that there was not sufficient corroboration of the accomplice's story of the explosion at the Cafe Very to justify the magistrate in sending the prisoner for trial. With regard to the attempted explosion at the barracks, counsel admitted that the corroboration was much stronger. That however was a political offence. It was an atrocious act, no doubt, but the fact remained that it was a political act. Prisoner did not intend to murder. He was simply making war on the French Government, whom he wished to destroy.—Sir John Bridge: And to destroy the officers of the French Government?—Mr. Burney: Yes, but not out of any feeling of malice or spite against them individually, but because they were officers of the Government. Sir John Bridge expressed his intention to commit the prisoner, but he remanded the case until Friday to enable the prisoner to call witnesses for the defence. The magistrate marked the charge-sheet as follows:—"It is impossible to speak more highly than it deserves of the courage and intelligence shown by Inspector Melilvie in effecting the arrest of this prisoner.'

A bomb was exploded, on May 8, at the entrance of a palace belonging to Prince Odescalchi at Rome. Three persons were slightly injured, but no damage was done to property. At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, on May 9, Signor Crispi stated, in reply to a question from Prince Odescalchi, that the police had arrested the author of the bomb outrage outside the Prince's palace, and that he would be dealt with by the law. The announcement was received with cheers.

A dynamite explosion occurred, in Liege, on May 3, outside the house of a doctor, named Renson, in the Rue dela Paix. The doctor and his wife were injured. Dr. Renson and his wife, accompanied by a friend, named Dr. Bodart, had just returned from the centre of the city, where they had taken supper together, when, on reaching their house, they noticed on the doorstep an infernal machine with an ignited fuse attached. Dr. Bodart and Mme. Renson immediately stepped aside, but Dr. Renson picked up the machine, which exploded.

Four young men charged with perpetrating dynamite outrages at Rakonitz, in Bohemia, have been found guilty of violating the Explosive Laws. Two were sentenced to two years', and the other two to eighteen months' hard labour.

A small hotel, kept by an Italian, named Torti, was blown up by dynamite at Algiers, on Tuesday night, May 8. The outrage is ascribed to Anarchists as Torti had given evidence leading to the conviction of two Anarchists in a recent trial at Toulon.

INDIA AT ANTWERP.

THE Antwerp Exhibition number of the Belgian *News* gives illustrations of the Indian palace at Antwerp and portraits of Messrs. Ardeshir and Byramjee. Our contemporary writes:—Close to the Nitrate Pyramid and on the "King's Highway" is the very fine display of Messrs. Ardeshir and Byramjee, of Bombay and Oxford Street. It is as well to state clearly (some misapprehension having arisen on the subject) that Mr. G. R. de Conrcy Perry is sole Chief-Commissioner for British India as well as Great Britain. The accompanying portraits are those of those enterprising Parsee merchants who were here in 1885, and built the Indian Palace at Chicago. The King and Queen of the Belgians made many purchases at their stall during the last Antwerp Exhibition. Visitors should not fail to pay their picturesque kiosque a visit, filled, as it is, with all the glittering merchandise of the far East. Side by side one sees hand-chased Benares ware, Cutch and Cashmere silver, Jeypore enamels, sandelwood caskets, Coftgari rose-water dishes, Jeypore figures, brass gods and goddesses, and really handsome jewellery. The low rate of wages prevailing in India enables Messrs. Ardeshir and Byramjee to defy competition in the all-important matter of price. It seems only yesterday that the Queen and Princes of Wales were buying trinkets at their stall at our own Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886.

THE BALLADHUN MURDER CASE.

THE "Daily News" (May 9) said :—"Mr. W. S Caine, M. P., intends to move the adjournment of the House after Whitsuntide, in order to call attention to the delay on the part of the Indian Government in supplying information asked for by the Secretary of State for India with reference to questions asked in Parliament. This motion has special reference to the Balladhun murder case, with regard to which Mr. Caine had three questions yesterday upon the Parliamentary notice paper. He states that three months ago he received a full report of the trial in manuscript, whereas the Secretary of State has been unable to obtain any official report of the proceedings, although he has twice telegraphed to India for it."

THE final inspection of the extension of the East Coast Railway from Vizianagram to Thelara, a distance of about fifty-five miles prior to its being opened for public traffic, has been arranged to commence from to-morrow. It is expected that the extension will be formally opened for goods traffic on the 1st proximo, and for passenger traffic on the 1st July next. In the meanwhile the Engineer-in-Chief will report upon the stability of the permanent way and bridges for the introduction of the passenger train service.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

UMRA KHAN'S troops are reported to be encamped on the borders of Hernahi, and to be making arrangements to attack the Kafirs who are under the protection of Chitral. Fighting appears to be imminent because the Chitral troops with a large force of Kafirs are said to be under arms to oppose Umra Khan. We cannot but regard it as a misfortune that the course of events should drive the Government of India into hostility against Umra Khan whose adventurous career has shown him to be a military commander of marked ability and an almost irrepressible foe. Towards our Government he has always been well disposed, although as a thorn in the side of our ally the Amir, and a constant terror to our protege the ruler of Chitral it was always on the cards that we might have to assist in suppressing him. And it would seem now as if this stormy petrel is determined on a course of disturbance which must bring him into direct conflict with British interests.

SIR FRANCIS JEUNE granted a decree nisi, of divorce, with costs, to Mr. William Thomas Pearce, general manager of the Ceylon Government Railway, by reason of his wife's adultery with some person unknown.

ANOTHER stormy petrel on a minor scale, is Muhammad Amin Khan, Malik of the Kuki Khel, who gave a good deal of trouble to Government a year or two ago, and was forced to seek asylum in Tirah, the refuge of all frontier outlaws. According to transfrontier correspondents he has now been recalled and reinstated in his Malikship.

THE festival of the Eed which was marked by occurrences so unpleasantly memorable a twelve-month ago, falls this year on the 15th June, and while no reports have been received by the Provincial Government which would indicate any likelihood of another outbreak, Sir Charles Crosthwaite is determined that there shall be no opening for any sort of tumult or offence against public tranquility. To this end a considerable force of military will be moved down as a precautionary measure into the Eastern districts next week, to remain there until the chances of any disturbance are over. These troops are to be disposed as follows :—One Company, 4th Bengal Infantry, Fyzabad to Gorakhpar (detachment at Salempur); two companies, 4th Bengal Infantry, Fyzabad to Azamgarh; a detachment, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Fyzabad to Man in Azamgarh; one Company, 5th Bengal Infantry, Benares to Ghazipur; two Companies, 2nd Bengal Infantry, Allahabad to Ballia. The Deputy Inspectors-General of Police will visit the Eastern districts during the first half of June, aud in concert with the Commissioners of Divisions will assist in taking every precaution against the possibilities of any breach of the peace.

OVER four hundred guests were present at Lady Elgin's first general garden party on Tuesday. The dresses of the ladies were unusually smart even for Simla, and not a few of them very beautiful. The afternoon was most pleasantly spent, an air of gaiety and unrestraint pervading this first general gathering of Simla society, due in great measure to the fact that Lady Elgin is a most gracious hostess. The party was in every way a great success.

AN old Mahomedan, who is believed to have, been proceeding to Mecca on a pilgrimage, died suddenly at Lahore railway station. The police sent the body for examination to the hospital, and on searching his property found sixty-six currency notes of the Russian Government. The notes have been deposited in the local treasury. Some infer from this that the deceased was a Russian spy.

THE experiment of putting the boxes at the theatre up to auction among the members of the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club proved a great success from a financial point of view, as on Thursday the rents realised for the nine boxes available exceeded Rs. 6,000.

A FIRE broke out, last Tuesday night, in Rawalpindi city, temporarily endangering Sirdar Soojan Singh's palace. The police, however, showed unusual alacrity in bringing a couple of hand-pumping engines into play which prevented the fire spreading, and rapidly got it under.

AN accident, with the loss of two lives, occurred in Kulu on the 19th. Two *taroos* were ferrying a zemindar from Jeia to Buin on the Parbutte just above its junction with Beas, when they and their *mussuks* were swept into an eddy and upset. One *taroo* succeeded in reaching the bank, the other two men being swept down and drowned; their bodies have not yet been found.

MUCH consternation has been caused at Trincomallee by the discovery that the body of a little boy which had been buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery there, had been stolen from the grave during the night. Body-snatching is not a nineteenth century offence, and conjecture is at a loss to account for the perpetration of so curious a crime.

THE General Court-Martial has concluded the case against thirteen men of the 17th Bengal Infantry, and is now trying a havildar, a naik, and a sepoy in connection with the same affair, but on different charges. A District Court-Martial will try five men on to-day in connection with the same affair, but on a less grave charge. Major Dunlop, R. A., will preside over this Court.

A PRIVATE letter from Aden announces the sudden death, on board the steamer *Coromanael*, of Major Taafe, an officer who embarked at Madras. A fancy dress ball was to take place and deceased came on deck in fancy costume and dropped down dead.

THE traffic receipts of the South Indian Railway for the week ending 28th April, 1894, were, for passengers, etc.. Rs. 80,278-14-2, and for goods, etc., Rs.72,935-12-2, making altogether Rs.1,53,214-10-4, or, an average receipt per mile of Rs. 147-0-7. During the corresponding week in 1893, the receipts were Rs. 1,82,368-4-7, or, an average receipt per mile of Rs. 174-13-7.

WITH the private view at the New Gallery the London season opened, with plenty of interesting people and some very pretty faces. As to dress, the note of the coming season seems to be absolute and wearisome monotony. Everything is in couples, roses to diamond brooches. Colours are as ugly as possible; even the flowers are of colours that are never found on trees—bluish magenta and sharp lavender.

A HUMOROUS story is told in the Welsh papers about Dean Vaughan. Some years ago the Dean attended a Church Defence meeting at the Queen-street Arcade Hall, in Cardiff, and a week later, when he was again asked to attend and speak at another Church Defence meeting in Cardiff, the Dean went to the Queen-street Arcade again. This time, however, the Church Defenders met at the Park Hall, because the Liberationists had taken a room in the Arcade. Utterly oblivious of the character of the meeting, Dr. Vaughan calmly walked up the floor and was enthusiastically conducted up the platform, which was occupied by some of the most fanatical disestablishers of the day. When he discovered in what kind of company he was Dean Vaughan smiled affably, made a joke that caused everyone to laugh, and left for the other meeting, where he made a speech.

THE "rational dress" craze seems to be making a little headway. At the meeting of the Healthy and Artistic Dress Union at Cavendish Rooms, many of the fair enthusiasts appeared in cycling costumes scarcely distinguishable from those which are ordinarily to be met with on the Repley road. The dress consists of knickerbockers, fitting the wearer closely or otherwise according to choice, and what may be described as a gracefully-cut frock coat. The ladies affecting these costumes rode to the meeting on their bicycles, and on entering the room were received with an ovation in a gathering consisting principally of the gentler sex. Indeed, they may be said to have entirely eclipsed the wearers of "rational" dresses, of whom several were present. The union, which starts by admitting that "clothes are a necessity," seeks to eliminate "gloom and shapelessness" from female dress.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 11TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Peninsular, Captain A. C. Loggin, with the Overland Mails of the 11th May, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 8 o'clock, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr R Malcolm	Mr Watson
Mrs Symons	Mr and Mrs Simmons
Mr and Mrs Cotgrave and infant	Mr Simmons, Jnr
	Mr Penney
Two Misses Cotgrave	Mr Cov rston
Mr F M Hamilton	Mr Gindera
Miss Davies	Mrs Wilkins
Mr Wellington	Mr F Hoss
Miss Desmond	Mr F W Tytler
Mrs Predeaux, two daughters and son	Mr and Mrs Smith
	Miss Bloomfield
Mr W B Starkey	Mr H B Evans

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Lewis	Mr I Marshall
Mr F Lewis	Mr W S Moore
Mr Chechester	Miss Miller
Capt and Mrs Cave	Mr J Duncan
Mr Lloyd	Mr and Mrs Bird
Mr McEwen	Mr and Mrs Mullaly
Lt-Col Talbot	Mr Murahan
Mrs Symons	Mr C S Dattoo

FROM ADEN.

Mr R C Donaldson	Dr Rendall
Mr Cooper	

THE WEEK

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

COLONIAL OFFICERS (LEAVE OF ABSENCE) BILL.

In the House of Lords on Friday, May 4,—The Lord Chancellor said that as his noble friend (Lord Ripon) was absent through indisposition he had been asked to move the third reading of the Colonial Officers (Leave of Absence) Bill. With regard to the suggestion of the noble Marquis (the Marquis of Salisbury) concerning the extension of the bill to Indian officers, his noble friend had communicated with the India Office, but that would make the measure a controversial one, as there was not absolute agreement on the subject. The Government would therefore, not propose to extend the bill as that would endanger its passage.—The bill was read a third time and passed.

BIMETALLISM: A "COUNT OUT."

On the 4th May, Mr. S. Smith, in rising to call attention to the gold and silver question, remarked that much had happened since it was discussed a year ago. The mints in India and in the United States had been closed to silver, and its price had fallen from 38d. to 29d. an ounce. He belived, if the Government would declare themselves neutral, a majority of the House would favour bimetallism. Never in the present century had the condition of the Lancashire cotton trade been so hopeless as in the last few years; and the trade was moving to the silver-using countries in Asia mainly because of the depreciation of silver and the enormous bounty given thereby to competitors in India, China, and Japan. In the twenty years since the demonetisation of silver commenced the consumption of cotton in Great Britain had increased by only 17 per cent., whereas the increase on the Continent had been 123 per cent., in the United States 125 per cent., and in India 68 per cent. In 1873 our consumption was 46 per cent. of that of the whole world, and in 1893 it was only 29 per cent. In 1876 the shipment of yarns from England to the Far East was 30,000,000lb., and in 1893 it was 28,000,000lb., while the shipment from India had increased from 6,000,000 lb., in the former year to 132,000,000lb., in the latter. In Oldham, the largest spinning centre in Lancashire, 100 joint stock companies with a capital of £6,000,000 had paid an average dividend during the last ten years of 2½ per cent. while the stock had fallen to about a third of its original value. Unless relief came within the next few years Lancashire was threatened with a positive catastrophe. He could say the same of the woollen, the iron, the coal, and other trades, Agriculture, also, was in a very depressed state. The whole of the producing trades of the country were in a state of decay, and it was mainly through these trades that the mass of the people in all countries obtained a living. For twenty years past prices had been falling, until now there was an average fall of over 40 per cent. At the present time bills could not be discounted at more than 1 per cent. per annum. This state of things was equally present on the Continent and in the Unitee States. The effect of the fall of 40 per cent. in prices had been to nearly double the weight of mortgages and monetary burdens of all kinds. Another result of the demonetisation of silver was the immense impetus given to protection all over the world. The excessive depreciation of prices had raised the tariffs against British goods. He did not believe it was possible to go back to the ratio of 15½ to 1. Prices had adjusted themselves to the new level and trade to the new circumstances, though he should be more hopeful of success in reconstructing the old bimetallic system if there were a ratio of 22 to 1. Ten members of the Currency Commission had signed the report pointing to the probability of maintaining a fixed ratio between gold and silver by international agency.

Mr. Knox, in supporting the attitude taken up by Mr. G. Smith, dealt with the question from the point of view of the Irish peasant farmer; but there being now only thirty-four members present, the House was 'counted out."

THE EXPORTATION OF OPIUM FROM INDIA.

On Tuesday, May 8, In answer to Mr. John Ellis, Mr. I. Fowler said: The number of chests of opium exported from India to China during the months named were:—1882.—October, 5619; November, 6332; December, 410. 1893.—January, 3442; February, 3815; March, 448; October, 6591; November, 6647; December, 527; 1894.—January, 5521; February, 3795; and March, 2493. (Hear hear).

THE BALLADHUN CASE.

In answer to Mr. Caine, Mr. H. Fowler said: Until I receive from the Government of India the papers regarding the Balladhun case I am unable to say whether there is any ground for giving compensation to the Manipurs who were accused of the murder of Mr Cockburn. The punitive police which were quartered onsuspected villages round Balladhun had been found necessary quite independently of the murder of Mr. Cockburn and before it occurred.

MEHDI HASSAN'S ACTION FOR DEFAMATION.

On Monday, May 7, Mr. Seymour Keay asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that in an action for defamation brought before a British court by Mehdi Hassan, the Home Secretary of the Hyderabad State, against the alleged printer of an anoymous pamphlet assailing the character of his English wife, the court, by an error of procedure, allowed evidence to be led in support of the plea of justification, before deciding the preliminary question as to the publication of the pamphlet by the accused; and that the case was eventually dismissed, on the technical ground of non-proof of publication, without any finding as to the truth of the evidence in support of the plea of justification; whether he is aware that Mehdi Hassan was first suspended from his post as Home Secretary while the case was *sub judice*, and then dismissed therefrom without reason assigned after his case had been decided; whether he is aware that Mehdi Hassan, who is a civil servant of the Government of India lent to the Hyderabad State, has applied to be re-employed by the Indian Government under the ordinary Civil Service rules, and that the Government of India have refused his application on account of the nature of the evidence given at the trial of the action in question, and on the circumstances under which his employment in Hyderabad terminated; and that he has been ordered to send in his resignation within two months from March 31 last on pain of dismissal; whether there is any precedent for thus dismissing an Indian Civil servant on the ground of evidence which had been admitted in error by a court of law, and the truth of which had consequently not been tested or established by any judicial finding; and whether he will inquire into this matter.

Mr. H. Fowler said: (1) I am aware that the action for defamation referred to in the question was dismissed on technical grounds, without any finding on the plea of justification; but I am not aware that there was any error of procedure. (2) Mehdi Hassan was suspended from his office by order of the Nizam on October 21, 1892, and the reasons for such suspension were published in the *Hyderabad Gazette*. (3) (4) I have received no information as to any application by Mehdi Hassan for re-employment in the British service. The whole subject, having been brought before my predecessor, Lord Kimberley, by the hon. member, was carefully considered by him, and referred to the Government of India, who have reported upon it. Lord Kimberley offered to lay papers before the House if the hon. member would move for them, and that offer, which has since been repeated by myself, is till open if the hon. member desires to avail himself of it.

THE CASE OF THE REV. MR. PRAUTCH.

On May 5, Mr. Samuel Smith asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that the Rev. A. W. Prautch, a young missionary in Bombay, has been sent to prison for a month for denouncing the conduct of the Government in professing to close the licensed opium dens, and allowing the opening of unlicensed places of a precisely similar character all over their jurisdiction, though they have the power given them by the Opium Act of 1878 to frame rules to close them; and whether the Government will take steps for his immediate release.

Mr. H. Fowler: The Bombay newspapers report part of a case in which the Rev. Mr. Prautch, with others, was charged with "defamation" by one Dumjee Lakmichund, a licensed opium-vendor; but they do not give the result of the trial. I have telegraphed to he Government of Bombay for information as to this case, and if my hon. friend will repeat his question I will give him the result of inquiry.

THE BOMBAY MIDNIGHT MISSION.

Mr. Manuel Smith asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to a memorial which a number of women of ill-fame have sent to the Governor of the Bombay Presidency with reference to the work of the Bombay Midnight Mission; and is he aware that on the following Wednesday to the presentation of the memorial the Commissioners of Police had the whole of the midnight mission turned out of the street in which these women resided; and whether the police were justified in so doing.

Mr. H. Fowler said: My attention has been called to the publication in a Bombay newspaper of such a memorial as is described in my hon. friend's question. I have telegraphed for information as to the action of the police in the matter.

MAXIM GUNS FOR INDIA.

In reply to Capt. Bowles, on May 10, Mr. Woodall said: The last order for Maxim guns was given to the Ordnance Factories on Febfruary 5. It was for twenty-three guns for the Navy, and the order will be completed in about three months. One hundred such guns for India have just been completed and are now under inspection.—Sir G. Baden-Powell asked whether the War Office had any report as to the respective efficiency of the Maxim guns made in the Ordnance Factories and those made by the Maxim Company.—Mr. Woodall: Yes.—In answer to Mr. Weir, Mr. Woodall said he believed all Maxim guns were now made for cordite.

THE REPORTED INSUBORDINATION AT AGRA.

Mr. Brodrick: I wish to ask the Secretary for India a question of which I have given him private notice, namely—whether there is any truth in the intelligence published in the *St. James's Gazette* this afternoon alleging that two companies of the 17th Native Infantry have mutinied at Agra?—Mr. Fowler: I have not seen the telegram in the *St. James's Gazette*, but I saw a telegram in the recent *Times*, and I have telegraphed to the Viceroy, but have not yet received a reply.

AN ASSAULT CASE IN SIAM.

In reply to Mr. Hayden who asked a question with reference to an assault on Mr. Lillie, the editor of the *Siam Free Press*, Sir E Grey said: Her Majesty's Government received a report from Her Majesty's Minister at Bangkok on this incident and also full reports of the proceedings with regard to it in the Consular and International Courts at Bangkok. The case occured more than a year ago, and more than one question was put in the House of Commons at the time. It appears from the evidence that Mr. Lillie was stopped and subjected to some personal violence by several Siamese, who had greatly resented the contemptuous expressions applied to the Siamese Government and nation by the newspaper of which he was the editor. Two of the Siamese concerned were brought up for trial and fined as stated, and half the amount was received by Mr. Lillie in compensation. The report of the trial does not show that Mr. Lillie's medical attendant swore as stated. On the contrary, he stated in evidence that the bruises had disappeared in six days. The jury found Ahamat guilty of a common assault.

FIELD HOSPITAL TRAINING IN INDIA.

In answer to Mr. A. C. Morton, Mr. H. Fowler said: In accordance with the reply given to my hon. friend on December 21 last, a copy of the scheme for the field hospital training to be given at Aldershot has been sent for the consideration of the Government of India.

SIAMESE PAPERS.

In answer to Mr. T. G. Bowles, Sir E. Grey said the papers relating to the blockade will be included in the Blue-book which has been promised; the issue of this has been delayed till the trial of the alleged murderer of Inspector Gorsgurin has been concluded.

THE ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND.

In the current number of the *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. Hudson Kearley, M. P., brings a strong indictment against the Commissioners of Royal Patriotic Fund. His statements are precise, definite, and illustrated by examples. A committee of inquiry is therefore urgently required; for if the allegations are true, alike the subscribers to the different funds, and those for whose benefit the money has been given have great reason to complain. In short, it is no exaggeration to say that the matter would amount to a grave national scandal. The public have not been excited about the question, for the sufficient reason that they know little or nothing about it. It is the duty, therefore of, the Press, especially the Service Press, to educate the public in the subject. The origin of the fund was the Crimean War. The patriotism and sympathy of the nation were stimulated by the sufferings of our Army, and the destitution of not only the widows and orphans, but even by the wives and children of our soldiers and sailors. Subscriptions were raised throughout the country, and to direct and control the collection and application of the funds Royal Commissioners were appointed, and the Royal Patriotic Fund was born. The commission was issued in October, 1854, the first president being the Prince Consort, and within seven months upwards of a million sterling had been paid into the Bank of England to the credit of the fund. The action of the Commissioners was at first admirable. Money was granted to sufferers with promptitute, yet discrimination—distribution, not capitalisation, of the subscription. Unfortunately, in 1857, it was determined to establish and permanently endow an institution for the education of 300 daughters of soldiers, sailors, and marines. Accordingly, Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum was founded. From the very first there was trouble, for the religious instruction being that of the Church of England, a chaplain was appointed, and a chapel, at a cost of £5,000, built, measures which excited the Roman Catholics to fierce hostility. The institution was in every way a failure. The children were employed in cleaning the windows and scrubbing the floors, and education and training were alike imperfect. How bad was the management may be gathered from the fact that the mistresses were being frequently changed. The boys' school was not more successful, and the apprenticeship of the boys resulted in complete failure. At length there was a Government inquiry. On the conclusion of this investigation an Act of Parliament was passed in 1867 condemning the application of the funds to the building and endowment of the schools, for which there were neither expressed nor implied authority in the original commission, and a fresh commission was accordingly issued, limiting future appropriations to the purposes and order following:—

Firstly, "In relief of widows, and maintenance, education, training, and advancement of the children of soldiers, seamen, and marines of her Majesty's Army and Navy who lost their lives in battle in the late war with Russia, or in consequence of wounds received in or by, or in consequence of, other casualties sustained in, or disease contracted in, that war."

Secondly, "In maintenance, education, training, and advancement of children of soldiers, &c., who have lost or hereafter lose their lives in battle in any other war, or in consequence of other casualties sustained in or in disease contracted in any other war."

Thirdly, "In maintenance, education, training, and advancement of children of other soldiers, &c., who have lost or hereafter lose their lives in the service of the Crown, or by or in consequence of the casualties sustained or disease contracted in the service of the Crown."

The above paragraphs constitute the Charter of the Commissioners. It gives them ample scope for distribution, yet clearly defines the limits of distribution. According to Mr. Kearley the instructions have not been carried out, the instructions of the Crown and the intentions of the subscribers have been, to a great extent, ignored, and the administration for some years at least was as bad as possible. In 1881 another Act of Parliament was passed sanctioning the sale of the boys' school at Wandsworth and the dispersal of the inmates among various schools. A wider discretion was also given to the Commissioners to apply the income and accumulations of all funds under their control after providing for everything mentioned in former Acts. "so far as any directions in the Commission does not extend, as the Commissioners may from time to time deem expedient." Mr. Kearley maintains that the Commissioners have not taken advantage of their powers that the money subscribed for either the Crimean Fund or subsequent funds placed in their charge has not been fully distributed; and that instead of so acting they have been intent upon building up capital. Several instances of the perverse policy and distinct ignoring of the wishes of subscribers or testators are given. In 1857 a Spaniard, named Rodriquis, bequeathed £3,000, which now by capitalsing surpluses amounts to £14,000. In 1883, Sir Constantine Zerudachi, a Greek merchant of Alexandria, sent the Commissioners £1300, apparently—and so taken by the Commissioners—intended for the benefit of the families of those who had lost or might lose their lives in warlike operations in Egyyt. Of this sum not one single penny of principal or interest has yet been disbursed. The Royal Naval Relief Fund originated in the subscriptions evoked by the Captain disaster. In 1882, the dividends were £220, yet only £55 was paid to widows and orphans—the cost of management being 20 per cent., whilst in 1892 only £34 was thus spent, the expenses of management being 33 per cent. With regard to the Victoria, though £70,000 were subscribed, five months elapsed before a farthing was paid out, and then the highest pension for all widows of men under the rank of warrant officer, was 5s. a week. Yet whilst the capital sum of the various funds at current rates is £865,000. there are thousands of persons to benefit whom the subscribers gave their money who are either receiving no allowances at all or but a pitiful dole. Truly Mr. Kearley has made out a strong case for public indignation and Parliamentary action.—*Broad Arrow*

Some little time ago attention was drawn to a case where a military officer had been charged with income-tax on accumulated exchange compensation allowance. We are glad to learn that the Government of India have just decided, that in cases where a sum of exchange compensation allowance is drawn in any month on account of arrears of that allowance due for a previous month or months, the arrears should be distributed over the months for which such arrears are drawn, and the income-tax should then be assessed on the emoluments of each month separately, in the same manner as if the allowance had been drawn at the time it became due.

CHILD-WIDOWS IN INDIA.

Professor Max Muller writes the following letter to the *Times*:—

Sir,—Strike the iron while it is hot is very good advice, nor should the warning of the Eastern proverb be neglected, that it only makes a hideous clatter to strike the iron when it is not hot. There was a time when the iron—that is, the heart—of England was hot over the cruelties inflicted on the miserable child-widows of India, and something was done to prevent child-marriages, and to protect the little girls who had become widows before they had been wives. Mr. Malabari, the true friend of these poor widows, went home to India trusting that the heart of England would not forget them. He had done all that one man could do; he had sacrificed his time, his money, his friendships—aye, his prospects in life. He had done what he called his duty, and he wanted no thanks. But he had forgotten that customs which have lasted for hundreds of years cannot be rooted out by one pull. They spring up again and again, at first timidly, at last as if they had a right to exist, and as if nothing could ever touch them. The accounts that reach us from India are very disheartening. Pandita Ramabai had founded a refuge for Indian child-widows at Poona. She had collected money in England and in America. She educated these poor waifs and strays, and fitted them, as far as possible, for earning their livelihood or for becoming in time real wives and mothers. But the law did not protect her. On the contrary, young girls who had taken refuge with her after escaping from the cruelties inflicted on them in their own families, had to be given up when discovered, and claimed by their relatives. A woman in India always belongs to somebody. She cannot exist by herself. In her youth, it is said, she belongs to her father, if he, her father, dies, to her brother; if she is married to her husband; if her husband dies, to his family. It was found to be impossible to protect these unhappy creatures against their natural or unnatural masters who had a right to their services, whatever services they might require. Poor Ramabai might weep over her *protegees*, but she could not protect them against the law. Besides, she had made herself obnoxious to her own countrymen by embracing Christianity, and though she conscientiously abstained from proselytizing among her wards, it was impossible that her silent example should not tell on her young friends, and make them feel anxious to be of the same religion as their kind benefactress. When this became known, her native supporters left her, most of her pupils were taken away from her, and a general outcry was raised against what was supposed to be a new kind of missionary enterprise.

As it always happens, a number of natives of the better sort came forward to maintain that the newspaper accounts of cruelties inflicted on young widows in India are very much exaggerated. Who would deny that there are thousands of well-conducted familes in India in which the young widow of any member of the family is treated with respect and kindness—nay, with a mixture of pity and reverence? No doubt they are made to work, and in many cases the work, which was formerly done by them without demur, appears now, particularly if they have received a better education, irksome and degrading to many of them. To say that all widows, and more particularly all child-widows, are illtreated by relatives or encouraged to lead a disreputable life, is certainly a falsehood, and a falsehood that could find no credence amongst people acquainted with the true Indian character, and with the very strong family feeling that prevails among the better classes. But admitting all this, it cannot be denied that there are frequent exceptions, and that the law provides no remedy for them. On the contrary, the law recognizes the right of each family to claim the widows who have run away from their homes, however intolerable their treatment may have been. Nor can the results of this system be denied. The number of young widows who are driven to a more or less disreputable mode of life is considerable, and though it is difficult to get evidence as to cruelties exercised within the sacred precincts of a private house, cases of run-away widows and cases of suicides among them crop up again and again in the records of the police courts. These cases may be exceptional, but they may also be symptomatic of a wide-spread disease which it is nowhere more easy to conceal than in India. Pandita Ramabai as well as Babu Sasipada Bane jee, who have both for many years maintained a refuge for widows, could tell, and have told, heart-sickening stories. The last case that has attracted attention in India is sad, but very simple. A young widow, after the death of her husband, last January, was so depressed in spirits at the thought of the life she would have to live that she refused to take any food. On the regular fast-day for Hindu widows, when they are not allowed even a drop of water, she retired to her room saying that she was going to observe the day as a close fast. At 4-30 p.m., she was found unconscious, and there being no one in the house, information was sent to her brother. The latter came with two doctors, but she was dead before their arrival. Some narcotic poison seems to have accelerated her death. Who is to blame? it will be asked. Was it not simply a case of suicide from grief which may happen in any country, and not in India only? Not quite so. It was the humiliation and the austerity of a Hindu widow's life which proved too much for her as for other young widows. Death seems preferable to a life of continual misery. If there were a life, of not of happiness, at least of usefulness, left open to them, they would as little think of starving themselves to death as the widows in any other country. In all these cases the law seems impotent. Who can prove that a person who starves herself to death did not die a natural death? Who has a right to enter a house, or to examine the ladies of a zenana, in order to carry on in India the work which in England is so nobly done by the society for preventing cruelty towards children? If there is a country where such a society ought to exist and would find plenty of work to do, it is India, only it would have to protect not children only, but that strange product of India, and of India only, the child-widows, children who are formally married to elderly men belonging to good families, who often never see their husbands, but who, when their husbands die, are doomed for life to an existence which in the best cases is one of joyless drudgery, excluding all hope of renewed happiness, and fully accounting for the eagerness of Indian widows in former times to die on the same pile with their husbands, or, as the law does no longer allow this, to end their life by slow starvation, or by jumping into a well. It is well known by this time, and admitted I believe, by the Brahmans themselves, that there never was an authority in the Vedas for widows being burnt with their dead husbands. It was simply a forgery. But even if it had not been so, surely, with change of life, the law must change, and the law has made the burning of widows criminal. Cannot the people of India themselves, so enlightened and kind-hearted as many of the leaders are now, combine to wipe off the blot on their national honour, and make the lot of all widows, whether young or old, not only tolerable, but honourable, useful, and, in this end, happy and joyful?

INDIA AND OUR NATIONAL LIBRARY.

Captain C. C. W. Troughton, of the 4th Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, writes to the *Morning Post*:—"I would like to call public attention, if you will be kind enough to allow me, to the apparent deficiencies in the supply of Indian official publications at the British Museum. I went to the reading-room at the Museum at the end of last month, and applied for "The Diary of a Journey Through the Districts of Minow, Kanul, and Kow Gunow during August, 1873," and "The Indian Army Regulations since 1887," and also, among other works, for the December numbers of the Government *Gazettes* of the three Presidencies, but, to my surprise and annoyance, I was informed that the Museum officials could not supply me with the works in question. I had felt certain, and, I think, not unreasonably, that the collection of the official publications of the British Empire would, at least, be found complete in the National Library. The Government of India issue, according to their own printed lists, about 800 to 900 publications every year, and yet not one half of this number is available in any one year for the use of the English taxpayer, though doubtless in India there is a central library where all these works are to be seen in a complete collection. A national library, supported by national funds, should at least have a complete set of the official publications of all parts of our greater Empire, for if these works are worth publishing at all—and the cost of production is paid by the taxpayer—it may fairly be argued that they are worth preserving. I venture to trouble you at this length, because I believe that the subject is one of interest to many others who are privileged to read in that building, to which Lord Macaulay refers in his History of England as "the magnificent museum which is one of the glories of our country."

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR. There are many a Preparation now in vogue more or less injurious to the skin. Pukka Rusmee, a depilatory of great efficacy is not to be numbered among them. So effective in removing the hair, 1/6 of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ITALY AND THE POWERS.

Replying in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on May 4 to the Radical attacks on the Government, Signor Crispi said that the Triple Alliance renewed in 1892 was purely defensive. It would be madness for Italy to make war on France, and as for Russia, she and Italy had no conflicting interests. If the alliance were discontinued Italy could not disarm except at the risk of having, as heretofore, to pay the conqueror in a European war. It was untrue that he subordinated Italian policy in the East to that of other Powers. He took an independent attitude, for example, with regard to Bulgaria, in opposition to Russia, Turkey, and Great Britain. Austria was not likely, as had been suggested, to split up into nationalities. If it did they would lose ther bulwark towards the East. The question of nationality had not the same importance it possessed forty years ago, but was being supplanted by humanitarian problems.

Subsequently Signor Crispi begged Signor Pandolfi to withdraw his motion in favour of a general disarmament and the settlement of disputes by arbitration, adding that the Chamber could not vote upon an abstract resolution. With reference to disarmament, the Premier described how in 1877, at the request of M. Gambetta, he entered into negotiations with Prince Bismarck as to the possibility of an agreement for disarmament. But the German Chancellor, without showing himself unfavourable to the proposal, declared that such attempts had always failed. Signor Crispi finally said that for fifteen years peace had been the supreme aim of international politics, and no one could desire war. Signor Pandolfi withdrew his motion.

In the course of the continued debate on Foreign Affairs, on May 5, Baron Blanc referred to the Italian colonies in Africa, and said:—

The vast regions which have been assured to Italy, extending as far as the Indian Ocean, by the man who to-day presides over the Government, will be rendered productive by the same method of protectorates and commercial expansion that other Governments have applied, after us, in various parts of Africa. I am able to announce to the Chamber the conclusion of agreements with Great Britain for the delimitation, in a manner advantageous to both countries, of our respective spheres of influence in Africa. This arrangement was signed to-day, and I am happy to be able to lay it before the House.

The Minister continued:—

We are firmly resolved to retain the territory placed under Italy's sovereignty, and to maintain the protectorate over Abyssinia which has been recognised by the Powers. We thus find ourselves face to face with the state of affairs in the Soudan, which is still disturbed and at times a source of danger. In this respect we are in the same position as Great Britain, and we are naturally at one with her on this subject.

Ultimately the Estimates were agreed to, and the House rose.

The protocol fixing the boundaries of the Italian and British spheres of interests in the African regions situated on the Gulf of Aden, was signed at Rome on May 5 by Signor Crispi, on behalf of Italy, and Sir F. Clare Ford, the British Ambassador, on behalf of Great Britain. The boundry line starts from Gildessa, and following the eighth parallel of north latitude, skirts the north-eastern border of the territories inhabited by the Girri, Bertiri and Derali tribes, leaving Gildessa, Darmi, Giggiga, and Milan within the Italian sphere of influence. The line then follows latitude 8 deg. N. as far as its intersection with the forty-eighth meridian of east longitude, and thence to the intersection of latitude 9 deg. N. with longitude 49 deg. E., along which it proceeds, terminating at the coast. The protocol contains stipulations facilitating reciprocal commercial relations between British and Italian subjects and the natives under British or Italian protection, and the natives in the Ogaden region, as well as in the British protectorate, as provided in the General Act of the Berlin Congress and in the Brussels declaration. It also provides for equality of treatment in the port of Zeila of British and Italian subjects and proteges in all matters relating to their persons, their goods, and their commercial and industrial pursuits. By this delimitation the provisions contained in the protocols of March 24 and April 15, 1891, are carried into effect.

The negotiations were conducted in London by Sir Thomas Sanderson and Sir Stewart Bayley on behalf of Great Britain, and by Count Tornielle and Signor Jules Silvestrelli representing Italy.

RUSSIA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The *Jour* publishes the following:—"There never has been any question officially, in spite of the statement of certain journals, of providing winter quarters for Admiral Avellan's fleet in a Mediterranean harbour." It is singular that a statement published in November and then left unchallenged, should be semi-officially contradicted in May.

An interview with M. Flourens is published in the *Journal*, in which the former Foreign Minister dwells on the importance of Russian action in the Mediterranean, both as regards the settlement of questions touching Egypt and Syria and has regards the French possessions in Northern Africa, in the event of a conflict between France and Russia on the one hand and the Triple Alliance on the other.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

An important step in the *rapprochement* between Turkey and Bulgaria is reported this week. The correspondent of the *Daily News* writes from Constantinople (May 2):—

A certain amount of friction has existed for the past three years between Turkey and its Bulgarian vassal State owing to a so-called reform in the delevery of permits for the opening of schools in Macedonia. "Ab antiquo" the Bulgarian communities under Turkish rule could obtain from the authorities permits to open schools according to the wants of what the Bulgarians themselves call the "commune." The Greeks and Servians enjoyed equally the same privilege. For some occult reason, the Sublime Porte three years ago, decreed that the permission to open schools in Macedouia should only be given to a schoolmaster "in persona," and not to the "commune." The new system would lead to all sorts of difficulties. The schoolmaster might die, or he might leave the place to better his position, and then a new application would have to be made at great cost of time and money to the community, whereas, if the permission were accorded to the undying community, the school masters might come and go without creating the slightest noise in the world or any trouble or expense. But the Turkish Government decided that it must have some living responsible being, in the shape of a schoolmaster, who could be seized in case the school was imporperly conducted. This does not appear to be necessary, inasmuch as the Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians, Serbs, and Latins admit the right of the Imperial Ottoman Government to control or censure the school-books. However, in face of this new method, the different communities interested protested and, strange to say, they all gained their point—except the Bulgarians. This is worthy of note, and may have a very grave importance in the future history of Eastern Europe, of which Bulgaria is the keystone. What has Bulgaria, the vassal State, the handmaiden, so to speak, of Turkey, gained in this struggle? M. Stambouloff, Regent, Prime Minister, &c., with his strong common sense, said:—We want what we had before the war, what he had for more than 400 years, and what you now allow to go to your Greek and other Rayahs. Why should you not encourage your own vassal? Our interest is knit up with yours. You ought to encourage us as a father would encourage his child. This school question is nonsense. The schools, being under Government control, cannot possibly do any injury to the State, nor is that our intention. On the contrary, we wish to act with and for our Suzerain. Taking into consideration the present attitude and forces of Roumania and Bulgaria—both friendly to Turkey—the Ottoman Empire is worth 800,000 men more than it possessed during the last war, when Russia had Roumania and Bulgaria in her favour."

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes from St. Petersburg (May 5):—I have made exhaustive inquiries into the truth of the rumours of an impending *modus vivendi* between Russia and Bulgaria, and am authorised to state that they are wholly ground-less. "Russia," said the high official whom I interviewed on the subject, "wishes well to Bulgaria, and has no desire to molest the principality in any way, but she has taken her stand on a question of principle, and will maintain her present attitude until that principle has been conformed to. Even were the Czar disposed to recognise Prince Ferdinand and sanction the *status quo*, he would never dream of giving effect to this manifestation of good will before Prince Ferdinand had resigned and withdrawn and a new election had taken place." I asked whether there was any danger of the Bulgarian question interfering with the peace prospects of Europe. "Absolutely none," was the reply.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and R. 2-8.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

DISCUSSION AT THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on May 7, when Sir Frank Forbes Adam, as president, reviewed the progress of trade since the beginning of the year. Referring to the position of the Manchester Ship Canal, he said a somewhat unreasonable dissatisfaction seemed to prevail in some quarters because the traffic of the waterway had not grown more rapidly. He commented upon the difficulty of diverting trade into new channels, and expressed his confidence in the eventual success of the undertaking. Traffic would develop, slowly it might be, but none the less surely. Sir F. F. Adam also dealt with the currency difficulty in India, and with the possibility of the imposition of duties on cotton imported into that country He said:—

An important question had occupied the attention of the Board during the past three months, and that was the question of Indian import duties. The Board passed a resolution in the name of free trade condemning import duties in general and the imposition of duties on cotton goods in particular, which was sent to the India Office. In due time a reply was received which said that at present the subject of import duties on cotton was not under consideration. He thought he would not incur any danger of contradiction if he said that the currency experiment put in force by the Indian Government, approved by Lord Herschell's Committee, and sanctioned by the present Government had proved an undoubted failure. ("Hear, hear," and a Voice: "No."). The Government on the one hand had had to accumulate a vast amount of rupees in the Treasury, checking and hindering trade, and on the other hand they had had to borrow gold in this country, and thus add to their gold obligations, which were the original source and cause of their troubles. Even since April last the new Government with closed mints had sold a less amount in Council drafts than they did in the corresponding period of last year with the mints open. Although it was possible that owing to the checking of imports and the stimulus of export (although the busy export season was nearly over), and owing also to the working off of all India stocks in the China and Indian markets, and to the re-adjustment of prices—although it was possible that for those reasons the Government of India might sell more of their Council bills this year than last year, he thought there could be no doubt that sooner or later they would again have to borrow gold in this country, not being able to sell as many of their bills as would meet their home charges. The mints would inevitably be again opened, but when it was impossible to say. They had been told that import duties on cotton goods were not now under consideration, but considering the very low rate of exchange at which Council bills had been sold together with an inevitable and further deficit looming in the future, the question was certain to arise later on. Apart from the opinions held by his colleagues, he should like to put before them his own personal views as to what action he thought it would be wise for the Chamber to take. They must remember that there was a very widespread feeling in India, which had been given expression to alike by natives and Europeans and voiced by officials as well as non-officials all over the country, in favour of import duties as compared with any other form of taxation. He knew it was often said there was no public opinion in India. In a sense that was true. The millions of the peasantry knew nothing of the currency and nothing of import duties, but scattered over the country there was what Lord Dufferin once called a microscopic minority of intelligent and educated natives who were capable of giving strong and articulate expression to their thoughts, and if that minority began to express dissati-faction the feeling would permeated the whole mass of life in India, the original cause of complaint being gradually forgotten and taking in the Oriental mind curious and grotesque apprehensions of coming oppression and tyranny which might readily lead to great trouble. Even now there was cause to fear that some movement was secretly and silently spreading in India. Personally he thought there was no reason for taking the exaggerated view which was held by some of the London papers, but at the same time it seemed to him that that Chamber would do well not to ask those in authority in India to tax the people of that country in a manner disapproved by themselves, but they should rather concur in a method of taxation which the people of the country approved. Import duties would be paid by the consumer, and except in so far as they increased the price to the consumer and so lessened the demand he did not think they would interfere in the least degree with the trade of Lancashire. Therefore, when this subject came up again he would ask the Chamber to express, as they were bound to express, their great regret that Free Trade should in any way be interfered with, and while admitting that under the stringent financial conditions of India such interference might be necessary, to declare that if import duties were to be put on cotton goods no objection would be raised on condition that at the same time a countervailing, effective Excise were put on the competing productions of the mills of India. He thought that would meet the case. There was another suggestion to put a tax on printed and dyed goods, as these would not come into competition with the Indian mills, but when that system was resorted to before they knew how the revenue dwindled. On the whole he believed the arrangement he had suggested would be a fair one, and would meet the difficulties of India without in any way pressing unfairly on the industries of Lancashire. The Board had not forgotton to further press upon the Government the vast importance of opening up the resources of India by the extension of railways, particularly in the direction of constructing "feeders" to the main lines. These new works should be made by the Government itself, and an effort should be made, if possible, to raise the capital in silver in India, so that some of the vast accumulated hoards might be usefully applied. (Applause.) It was not only of immense benefit to the people and the resources of the country, but its reflex action on our trade could not be estimated. It was great, and it was lasting; it was general, and it was permanent. Concerning the condition of our home trade, on the eve of the greatest holiday of the year, he could, he said, only sing a rather low, melancholy note. At the same time he thought there were signs of returning prosperity. But until they had the American tariff question settled and an end to those curious and fantastic civil wars that continually disturbed trade in the South American Republics, until they saw some recovery from the financial disasters in Australia, and until they knew more certainly what was going to happen in the currency of India he did not think they could expect any marked revival. He could only express the hope that, bad as the times were, they would remember while they grumbled about them that they had had bad times before, and that improvement always came unexpectedly and generally after the worst. (Applause.)

Mr. Merttens said they had just listened to a most interesting address, and it was in no captious spirit that he came forward to move the following resolution:—"This meeting respectfully requests the directors of the Chamber of Commerce to obtain from her Majesty's representatives abroad the annual detailed statistics of imports and exports of cotton yarns and goods and other cotton manufactures of foreign countries, and to publish those statistics regularly in the records of the Chamber of Commerce." He urged that more detailed information might and ought to be obtained, and that its publication would be of considerable advantage to members of the Chamber.

Mr. W. Fogg seconded the motion.

Mr. W. H. Holland, M. P., said he had listened with satisfaction and admiration to the president's address. Especially was he pleased to hear the president's remarks upon the Indian import duties, for he doubted very much whether in this large community there was any gentleman who could speak on that particular question with equal authority with the president; and having himself taken a somewhat prominent part in connection with what had already been done in Parliament and by way of deputation to the India Office, he was particularly well pleased to hear the president express his views on the subject of a countervailing Excise duty. The principle had many advantages. First of all, as the president pointed out, it eliminated the protective character of the duties, and there was an additional advantage, inasmuch as it would extend the area over which the duties might be imposed, and that extension of area would, he thought, allow of a similar percentage being levied. Thus, if 5 per cent. were levied on nothing but imports, probably 2½ might be sufficient when levied partly on imports and partly in the shape of countervailing Excise duties. The further advantage they presented was this, that when once imposed, they would be, whenever levied, before the eyes of the Indian community. That, he thought, would shorten their life very materially, because if an import duty were at once to be levied the dancer was it might last a long time, because, being out of sight, it might also be out of mind. (Hear, hear.) A Bill in which he was greatly interested, the Rating of Machinery Bill, was down to come before the House of Commons next Wednesday. He thought they might count on the active help of the President of the Local Government Board and many other members of Parliament, and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce could help if it adopted some memorial.

Mr. J. S. Dodd said he wished to call attention to the fact that if import duties had been imposed the Government would have expected a revenue from that source of about a million sterling. The Chancellor of the Exchequer got leave to borrow ten millions sterling for the purpose of meeting the obligations of the Indian Government, his reason being that he desired to prevent exchange falling from 1s. 3½., which it then stood at. Yet since Jan. 20, they had thrown away three millions sterling on the amount the Indian Council had received in London on its gold debt. As they all knew, the Council sold its bills for what they would fetch, and exchange was now down to 1s. 1d. It seemed a contemptible sort of thing to think of putting on a duty which would bring 4d. a piece on shirting to the Indian Government when Lancashire merchants had to submit to a very much heavier fall.

Mr. J. A. Beith said he could not agree with the president's views on Indian import duties. Sir Frank Adam had been careful to say that those views were his own, and it was to be hoped, therefore, that they would not be taken as the finding of the Chamber. (Hear, hear.) He did not for a moment question the president's great authority. Sir F. Adam had spent many years in India, and had had opportunities of judging the temper of the people that others has not enjoyed. Still many of them had been trading with India for the last thirty or forty years, had had correspondence with India, and had also seen something of the country. After having given the matter his fullest consideration he had come to an entirely opposite opinion from that expressed by the president with regard to the force of public opinion in India in the matter of import duties. He was informed by the most competent authorities that it would be found the agitation in favour of an import duty on Manchester goods had in almost every case been tra

NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY.

In the Chancery Division, on May 7, Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams made his statement concerning the examinations of the directors and officers of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company. The statement, the delivery of which occupied more than five hours, was a minute survey of all the evidence and a discussion of its significance. The learned judge dealt with the scheme for the formation of the Land Company, the true object of which was, he observed, to save the Waikato Land Company from going into liquidation. The evidence showed that the directors deliberately withheld information from their shareholders respecting this transaction. There seemed to have existed a system of suppression in the offices of the Loan Company of matters which the servants of the company gained nothing by suppressing, and which they probably suppressed in what they conceived to be the interests of the directors. But the fact of such suppressions threw a strong light on the estimate formed in the offices by its servants of the standard of commercial morality of the directors. It might be that the directors of the Loan Company, or at all events, the committee—Sir John Gorst, Sir George Russell, and Sir Edward Stafford—approved the transaction in ignorance of its true nature, resulting rather from the careless performance of their duties than from any deliberate intention to benefit shareholders in the Land Company at the expense of the Loan Company. It might be that the true deduction from the evidence was that their approval resulted from a fixed belief that everything recommended by Mr. Russell must be right in the interests of the company. The evidence, at all events, showed that they left him absolute master of the situation. He had not, however, to determine that, but it was a fact that these gentlemen in the witness box could not explain the leading features of the arrangement. It had been said that the directors of the Loan Company had so large an interest in the shares of the company that they were not likely knowingly to have done anything to its detriment, and this was to a large extent true, and he thought it but just to the directors to read a table which he had prepared of their holdings. At the time of the liquidation Sir John Gorst held 500 shares; Sir James Fergusson 542 shares, and also 100 sixth issue shares, which he bought at the suggestion of the Loan Company—that company advancing him the money to take them up—Mr. Larkworthy 430 shares, and 100 sixth issue shares. Sir George Russell 500 shares, Sir Edward Stafford 750 ordinary shares and 105 shares of the sixth issue. Mr. Bristow held apparently at the present time 500 shares. At one time he held more, but the reduction was accounted for by the fact that in February, 1889, he transferred 108 shares to Sir George Russell, probably as part of that gentleman's qualification. Of the sixth issue shares, Mr. Bristow at one time held a considerable number, and these he had disposed of, but it appeared from a letter he had received that Mr. Bristow held them in trust. At present Mr. Mundella had no shares in the company. He held at one time 761 ordinary shares and 100 shares of the sixth issue. The shares of the sixth issue he transferred on August 17, 1889; he parted with 200 of the ordinary shares on March 2, 1889, and with the residue shortly after his acceptance of office under Government. In concluding, his Lordship observed that, with but few exceptions, the evidence had been given with great frankness. There had been no general disposition to fence with the questions in any way, or to hide matters that ought to be admitted.

On May 8, Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, addressing Mr. R. T. Reid, Q. C., took the opportunity to repeat that his statement of the previous day was not intended to allocate blame to any individual, but was a general statement of facts.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr F H Barrow, B C S	Lt-Col R K Ridgeway, V C
Mr C C Quinn, B C S	Lt-Col J A Little
Mr M W Fenton, B C S	Major S C F Feile
Mr G Carmichel, B C S	Major J G Morris
Mr J Macpherson, B C S	Capt J G Smith
Mr E Peake, B C S	Capt J N Sherrard
Mr K J Henderson, B C S	Capt C M Cartwright
Mr B Borrah, B	Capt F H Hancock
Mr D C Gordon, B	Capt A Hamilton
Mr M T Dawn, B	Capt J H Smith
Mr W B Gwyther, B	Capt A P Williamson
Mr A C Evans, B	Capt H de S Lacy
Mr A Bean, B	Capt L W Shakespear
Mr W Nathan, B	Capt C H Morris
Mr J B Berington, B	Lieut H T Dennys
Mr U S Misra, B	Lieut H G Stainforth
Mr R G Kennedy, B	Lieut G T Scott
Mr G A Boswell, B	Lieut A P Shewell
Dr N Forsyth, B	Lieut R E Dyer
Mr W J Tate, M C S	Lieut J H Lloyd
Mr C A Galton, M C S	Lieut W A Harrison
Mr W D Home, M C S	Lieut J C D Pinney
Mr A Joyce, M	Lieut T Webster
Mr C V Dalrymple Hay, M	Lieut H C Hill
Mr G C Whitworth, Bo C S	Lieut F H Goldthorp
Mr H O Quin, Bo C S	Hon Lieut J A Ezechiel
Mr A B Fforde, Bo	Surg-Lieut-Col W R Murphy, D S O
Mr R Lambert, Bo	Surg-Major W K Hatch
Mr A Grant, P W D	Surg-Major G M E McKee
Sister A J Watson, I N S	Surg-Capt R J Marks
Brig-Gen H P Pearson, C B	Apothy A L Mercardo
Col A G Hutchins, M Inf	Condr M Larkin
Col G Patch	Sub-Condr G E Chapman
Col G D A Jackson	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E P Lynch, B, 6 mos	Mr J W Muir, B C S, 3 mos
Mr D M Straight, B, 6 mos	Capt W J Peyton, C M G, 10 days
Mr W C DeMorgan, M, 3 mos	Lieut A G Medley, 14 days
Mr W B De Winton, M, 6 mos	Hon Lt R S Wildey, 3 mos
Col F Smalley, 4 days	Surg-Lt-Col J Wilson, 6 mos
Major H S F Maxwell, C S I, 1 week	Condr C Lambert, B Ord, till Oct 2.
Capt T W J M Georges, till Sept 21.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr S A McD Calder, M	Lieut T W Daniell
Lt-Col A C Talbot, C I E	Lieut G M Audain
Capt W J Peyton, C M G	

EXAMINATIONS OF INDIAN OFFICERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

The following table gives the results of the half-yearly examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners in April, 1894, of officers of the Indian Service in the French, German, and Russian languages:—

—	Dictation.	Translation from	Translation into.	Writing an Essay and copying Manuscript	Oral.	Total.
Maximum marks.....	50	100	200	120	300	800
FRENCH.						
Passed (400 marks).						
Capt A Wallace	30	82	142	185	210	599
Lieut C T W Forth....	10	80	135	91	209	525
GERMAN.						
Passed (400 marks).						
Capt A Wallace	41	91	68	51	210	461
RUSSIAN.						
Officers who have spent a period of not less than eight months on duty in Russia:—						
Interpreter (400 marks)						
Lieut W C S Prince ..	50	97	1 5	135	261	708
Passed (400 marks).						
Surg-Capt HC LArnim	45	50	130	105	220	550
Officers who have not yet been on duty in Russia:—						
Passed (400 marks.)						
Lieut A G Medley	76	55	110	80	187	461
Lieut H C Holman	25	37	100	88	161	409
Satisfied Elementary Test (200 marks).						
Lieut R M Edwards ...	25	10	55	65	145	303

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 23rd May 1894:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1894-95	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 19th May 1894.	2,490,600
Balance to be remitted from 20th May 1894 to 31st March 1895	14,509,400

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place on July 3, between Mr. F. Gorell Barnes, of Dadmans, Lynsted, Kent, and Caroline Anne Roper, only daughter of Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E., of Lynsted Lodge, Kent, formerly Press Commissioner of India. Mr. Gorell Barnes is the first cousin of Mr. Alfred Barnes, M.P., member for the Chesterfield division of Derbyshire, and of the eminent Judge, Sir J. Gorell Barnes, and has been recently adopted as the Conservative candidate for the North-east division of Kent.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or white hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for the "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

WATER-WITCHES.

MR. PHIL ROBINSON, writing in the *Pall Mall Budget*, says:—When President Garfield was shot, great difficulty was experienced in finding the exact whereabouts of the bullet, so the assistance was called in of an exquisitely delicate invention, called "The Induction Balance," and the bullet was satisfactorily located. In a very scientific way, of course, this was the application of electro-magnetism to the discovery of hidden metal. The "divining-rod," as it is called in encyclopædias and by learned persons generally, or "the wand" of "the twig," as it is named by those ignorant folk who actually make use, and good use, of it, has no valuable properties in itself. When done with for the day it is thrown aside, and a fresh one cut off the tree as wanted, so that the actual instrument is quite worthless, or the poor who believe in "rhabdomancy" would not throw it away; and as a rule, too, the operator cuts himself several before he commences, and tries one after the other till he selects the one that is most throughly comfortable in the grasp or in some other way suits him best. It is a piece of stick, and nothing more. One hears, however, very little nowadays of searching for metals with the divining-rod, although it is well known the miners—probably from Cornwall or Cumberland, where belief still flourishes in almost primitive vigour—both in Australia and the Western States, have frequent recourse to "the wand." With what results I never saw stated or learned.

With water the case is very different, and "water-witches" are at this day believed in and employed in many parts of England for finding hidden water-supplies.

THE DIVINING-ROD.

In olden times, when the priesthood kept all knowledge to themselves as much as possible, they made their operations as mysterious as they could with incantations and mummery. Its performances were "miracles." But nowadays, as I have shown, the divining-rod is cut without any sort of ceremony, the "water-witch" giving to the simple process not half as much thought as a boy does when cutting an exactly similar piece for his catapult. Nor does the exact shape matter. The more nearly it resembles a capital Y the better; but I have seen many a twig that, if it resembled that letter at all, resembled a very bad one. The witch simply grasps his twig, knits his brows, sets his teeth, and, looking as dogged as he can, starts on his walk, silent and concentrated, and evidently most thoroughly in earnest. From all of which it is to be gathered that the virtue of water-finding lies with the man entirely, and in no way with the implement that he employs.

As in hypnotising and other similarly "occult" proceedings, the possessor of the virtue discovers his possession quite accidentally, and except for that is only "one of the crowd." He is not conscious, nor are his friends, of any special difference of temperament or habit. In ordinary life he may be anybody—a labourer, an artisan, or of "the upper classes," but for some reason or another, not yet discovered, a piece of stick in his hand will dip towards a concealed spring.

THE FEMALE WATER-WITCH.

I have spoken through out of "the water-witches," as they are almost universally called, as masculine, for I have never myself met with a woman using the wand. That there have been female professors goes without saying. Mdme. Cailleweh, who has been promised by the French Government official assistance in her quest, is at the present day supposed to be looking for buried treasure with a divining-rod in the crypts of St. Denis; while in a back number of the *Quarterly* there is an article (the statements in which are sponsored for by the Editor) in which a Lady Noel is credited with the faculty.

The usual *modus operandi* is as follows:—A young branch, the sappier it is the better, is cut off some two or three inches below the point where it forks. The forking twigs are then cut off to about a foot in length, the buds and leaves are trimmed off, care being taken not to injure the bark. The diviner then grasps these two twigs, doubling up his hands tight, with the knuckles outwards, as if striking with the fist, with the stalk of the Y pointing perpendicularly upwards, and the twigs horizontal, and pointing to two opposite points of the compass. Now

THE DIFFICULTY

really is to keep the stalk of the Y upright, water or no water. The natural thing for it to do is to dip downwards. At first the grasp clinches the forks tightly enough, for the palms are dry, the muscles of the hand and wrist vigorous, and the will strong. But a moment or so of such violent effort is enough to make the hands perspire, the muscles relax, and the purpose flag. The stalk of the Y detects the change at once, and the instant that the force of grip and will, which kept it at first rigidly perpendicular, begins to weaken it begins to decline. With most amateurs, therefore, the twig is perpetually dipping, and the difficulty is not to get it to "indicate," but to keep it from indicating.

With me it was a complete failure as a discoverer of water, and even when I stood with one foot on either side of a running rill the twig showed no appreciation of the circumstances. I tried ever so many experiments, but all with the same unsatisfactory results; and proved at any rate this, that whatever the faculty of water-finding may consist of, I for one do not possess it.

But this proves nothing about other people. Among the company on the occasion I am referring to was a professional water-witch, who was in the pay of a railway syndicate, and was locating all their wells for them as they went along with his twig. Some of these were in the most unlikely looking spots, and no less than six in one section that had been officially noted by the engineer of the line on his plans as "without water." The man was originally a Lincolnshire labourer, and in England had often, he said, located wells for farmers, "as his father had done before him." To say that the power is not possessed by certain persons is to talk nonsense, but what the power is we are still too ignorant to discover.

THE LONDON "GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MAY 4.

1st Dragoons—His Majesty William II., German Emperor and King of Prussia, K G, to be Colonel-in-Chief.

1st Life Guards—Major A F E Smith retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Royal Horse Guards—Lieut A V H Vaughan-Lee to be Captain, vice C Combe retired: Sec Lieut the Hon A H C Hanbury-Tracy to be Lieutenant, vice A V H Vaughan Lee; Gent Cadet H W, Viscount Crichton, from the R M College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice the Hon A H C Hanbury Tracy.

Royal Engineers—Lieut-Col and Col D Fraser, C B, C M G, Assistant Insp-General of Fortifications, on completion of five years, service as a regimental Lieut Colonel, is placed on half pay; Lieut Col W Sedgwick retires on an Indian pension; Major St George M Kirke to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Col T Fraser, C B, C M G. The following Captains to be Majors:—M A Cameron, in sussession to Lieut Col W Sedgwick; A E Wrottesley, vice St G M Kirke. The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—C D Close, vice M A Cameron; R F Sorsbie, vice, A E Wrottesley. The following Warrant Officers to be Quartermasters, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, on augmentation.—Serg Major Foreman of Works; B H Thompson, Superintending Clerk, J H Wright.

Coast Battalion—The following Lieutenants to be Captains, to complete establishment:—J London, J Organ.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Col W T Dooner, from Lieut Colonel half pay, to be Colonel to command the 87th Regimental District (Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fersiliers) vice Col H R Abadie, C B, appointed Commandant of the Caviary Depoi; Lieut Col A E W Goldsmid, from half pay, to be Colonel to command the 41st Regimental District, the Welsh Regt. in succession to Col A Macleau, transferred to the command of the 48th Regimental District (the Northamptonshire Regt).

LINE BATTALIONS.

Lincolnshire Regt—Capt W S Carpenter retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform. Lieut R O Cumberland to be Captain, vice W S Carpenter. Serg H W Fletcher, from the Northamptonshire Regt, to be Sec Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut A E Hubbard promoted.

Worcestershire Regt—Lieut C J Wilmot-Sitwell resigns his commission.

Hampshire Regt—Major A C M Gomperz is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. The seconding of Capt M de Montmorency is dated Feb 14, 1891, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Feb 13, 1894.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers, (South Lancashire Regt)—Super Lieut G Carlyon to Lieutnant, vice A de V Willoughby-Osborne, place, on temporary half-pay.

Prince of Wales's, North Staffordshire Regt—Capt W F Trevelyan is seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

Royal Irish Rifles—Capt W E O'Leary is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians—Lieut-Col H H Prior retires on full pay.

Army Service Corps—The following officers are transferred to the permanet list:—Lieutenants F P S Taylor, from the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt) M Coutts, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers, W A O Denny, from the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians) G Vawdrey, from the Leicestershire Regt Sec Lieut—W M H Armstrong, from the Royal Irish Regt.

Staff—Col local Brigadier-General in India, W F Gatacre, D S O, from Adj General, Bombay, to command a Second Class District in India, with the rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed, vice Col W T Badgen, D S O, who has vacated that appointment; Brevet-Col G A French, C M G, from Lieut-Col half-pay Royal Artillery, to be a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Artillery in India, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army.

Army Medical Staff—The following Surgeon Majors to be Surgeon Lieuts-Colonel:—L B Ward, W B Miller, M D, O G Wood, M D, J Martin, J J Green, M B, N McCreery, J A Gormley, M D, Surgeon Capt H C Dent, half-pay, is placed on retired pay.

Army Pay Dept—Capt P S Dyson, the Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt, to be Paymaster.

Memoranda—Lieut Col R H Brook Hunt, half-pay retires on retired pay. Qmr and Hon Lieut E F Overton, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Indian Staff Corps—Lieut-Col J de B Lynch is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MAY 8.

14th Hussars—Second Lieut C C Wallace resigns his Commission.

Cavalry Depot—Capt E C Knox, 18th Hussars, to be Adjutant, vice Major H M Rilley, 7th Hussars, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Royal Artillery—Col F W Mackenzie Spring, late Bombay retires on an India pension and extra annuity; Lt-Col J F Brough, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Liutenant-Colonel, is placed on half-pay; Lt-Col and Brevt-Col E J de Lautour, late Bengal, is placed on the Indian Super numerary List. To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Lt-Col H D Buchanan Dunlop, Professor Royal Military Academy, with seniority next to and immediately below Lt-Col A E Duthy; Lt-Col H M J Feilden, from half-pay vice Col A E Turner, C B, appointed to the staff. Major, with the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in New Zealand, F J Fox retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. Capt C H Alexander, from the Seconded List, to be Major, vice S G F Selfe, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay. Capt J J Porteous to be Major, vice G W B Hoggon, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel on half-pay. Capt G M'Micking retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. Lieut E S Cleeve to be Captain, vice J J Porteous, promoted; Lieut E P England, from the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant, vice F N Friend, whose services have been dispensed with; Lieut J H Lawrence Archer, from the Seconded List to be Lieutenant, vice H S de Brett, seconded; Lieut A W Clark-Kennedy, from the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant, vice E S Cleeve, promoted. Lieut H S de Brett is seconded for service with a Native Mountain Battery. The appointment of Capt G S Duffus as Adjutant is post-dated to April 1, 1894.

Royal Engineers—Lieut-Col and Col Mark S Bell, V C, C B, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant Colonel, is placed on half pay; Major M H G Goldie to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Col M S Bell, V C, C B, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; Capt S D Cleeve to be Major, vice M H G Goldie; Lieut F L Lloyd to be Captain, vice S D Cleeve.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Brevet-Col C E Hussey, from Lieut Colonel half-pay, to be Colonel to command the 7th Regimental District, the Royal Fusileers, City of London Regt, and 57th Regimental District, the Duke of Cambridge's Own, Middlesex Regt, vice Col E L Stree appointed as Assistant Adjutant General.

LINE BATTALIONS.

East Yorkshire Regt—Capt E Gloster to be Adjutant, vice Capt R E Benson, who has resigned that appointment.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Super Lieut E Layton, to be Lieutenant, vice R S Webber, seconded.

Inspection of Warlike Stores—Capt the Hon A Lambart, R A, to be a Second-class Assistant Inspector, vice Capt M C Curry, the Devonshire Regt, who has vacated that appointment.

Army Veterinary Dept—Vet-Lieutment F Joslen to be Veterinary-Captain.

Half-Pay—Majors S G F Selfe and W B Hogan, from Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Memoranda—Col A Harness, CB, RA, to be Major General, vice F G Ravenhill, RA, retired; Col W S Curzon, on vacating the appointment of Colonel on the Staff in command of the Horse and Field Artillery at Woolwich, is placed upon half-pay; Col S P Lynes, on vacating the appointment of Colonel on the Staff in command of the Royal Artillery in the Eastern District, is placed upon half-pay; Lieut-Col H M J Feilden, on vacating the appointment of Instructor at the Artillery College, is placed on half-pay; Lieut-Cols S G F Selfe and W B Hoggan, half-pay, retire on retired pay; Qmr and Hon Lieut S Finch RA, is granted the honorary rank of Captain; Riding-Master and Hon Lieut L Cunningham, 7th Dragoons Guards, is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—A D Fanshawe, and J H Bainbridge, to Alexandra, additional, May 28.

Commander—A H Auson, to Duke of Wellington, May 27.

Lieutenants—A J Loan, for Coast Guard, Ilfracombe, May 16; T J Oswell, for Coast Guard, Fraserburgh, May 12; J E Drummond, to Active, May 10; E G Lowther-Crofton, to Camperdown, May 4; H B Dillon, to Edinburgh, May 16; L de W Satow, to Edinburgh May 18; W H W Grove, to Pembroke May 4; F C Grover, to Melita, May 30; C L Napier, to Camperdown, H L D Pearce, to Ramilies, additional; P G Tillard, to Arethusa, T C Smith, to Australia; G B Hutton, to Alexandra; and H C Fenwicky R N R, to Vernon, additional, May 9; A Y C M Spearman, to St Vincent, and W H du C Chandler, R F Ayscough, P H Colomb, C F Dampier, and W A Barkley, to Rodney, May 30.

Sub-Lieutenants—M F Stapylton, to Sea Gull, N. May 5; C Bisset, to Excellent, additional, for short course of gunnery, May 7.

Midshipmen—M A Kennard, to Volage, May 2; P D Lock, J A Moreton, H G Godfrey, W E Prowse, H J Tweedie, and R T Brendon, to Rodney, May 30; C N Tyndall-Carill-Worsley, to Howe, May 10.

Staff Commanders—A R Wonham, to Wildfire, in command, June 1; W St. Aubyn, to Rodney May 30.

Engineer—H Abbott, to Bendow May 10.

Assistant-Engineer—R Davies, probationary, to Benbow, May 10.

Fleet Surgeons—W D Wodsworth, to President, W H Stewart, M D, to Royal Sovereign, May 8; J Tyndal, to Empress of India, May 9.

Staff Surgeons—E J Biden, to Mersey, temporarily, May 5; H L Crocker, to Rodney, A L Christie, to Portland Sick Quarters, May 30.

Surgeons—W J Collorne, to Ruby, May 5; O W Andrews, to Haslar Hospital, May 18; E B Pickthorn, to Rodney May 30; J Shandon, M B, to Chatham, Hospital, May 11.

Chaplain—Rev G L Blake, to Benbow, May 23.

Paymaster—J H G Chapple, to Pembroke, May 28.

Assistant Paymasters—J G Moore, to Ruby; G E Coleridge, to Boscawen, May 9.

Clerk.—J H Griffiths, to Edinburgh, May 30.

Gunners—H F Moles, to Boscawan, April 30, J Cross, to Minotaur, April 30, T Harding, to Cuckoo April 30, R Purdie, to Thames, April 30, J Bull and W A Price, to Acorn, May 10.

Boatswains—H Shaw, to Fox April 30; W Mahoney, to Duke of Wellington, April 30; W Sweeney, to Colossus, Q D D, May 20; W Basketter, to Acorn, R J Dalley, to Racoon, E Harrison, to Victory.

Carpenters—T S Weston, to Rodney, May 30; H F D Davey, to Ganges.

COASTGUARD.

Chief Officers—G E Church, at West Hartlepool, W Roberts, at Flamborough Head, May 7; W Butcher, to Wyke, William Turner, to Portloe, and Henry Sivyer, to Castletownshend, May 23.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty, April 30, 1894—The following Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet, Hugh Thomas Grainger Stack Jan 14, 1893, Charles Richard Newdigate Burne, Jan 14, 1893, George Norman Ballard, Feb 14, 1893; John Campbell Kennedy, Feb 14, 1893.

Royal Marine Light Infantry, May 1 1894—Major Arthur Clement Smyth is placed on the Retired List at his own request, May 1.

May 2, 1894—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881 Surg Bown Stilon Mends has been allowed to withdraw from Her Majesty's Naval Service with a gratuity.

The undermentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, viz—William John Anstey, May 21; Ernest James Taylor, April 2.

The Rev Charles Moore, BA, has been appointed Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet, April 25.

May 3—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Staff Capt J Robertson has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Captain. Staff-Comdr A W Miller has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff-Captain in Her Majesty's Fleet. In accordance with the provision of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Sept 15, 1887, Chief-Boat Swain J Robbins has been allowed to assume the rank of Lieutenant on retirement.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Capt J R Johnstone to be Major, vice Smyth, retired; Capt C G Brittan to be Staff-Officer at the Plymouth Division, vice Hart, on succeeding to the Senior Majors List.

May 5—Acting Sub-Lieut M F Staylton has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet.

May 7—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Deputy Insp-Genl of Hospitals and Fleets H Hadlow has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes: "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

NOTICES.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL Throat and Lung DISEASES.

AS an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

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☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

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WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS (DUBLIN) "OWN CASED" Very Old BLACK-BOTTLE WHISKY.

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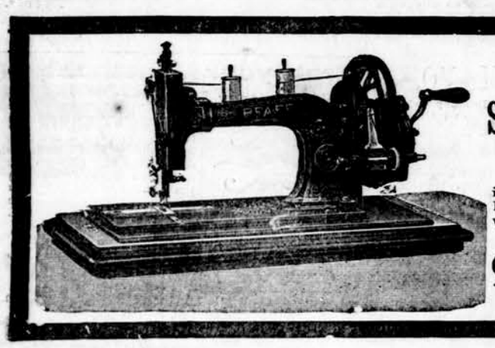

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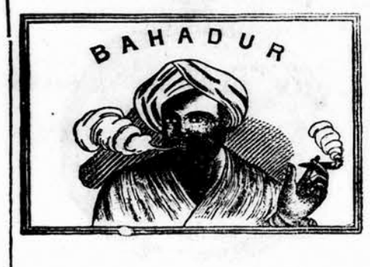

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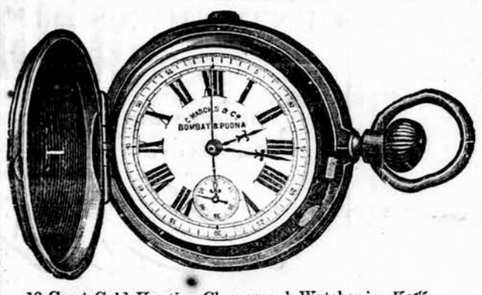

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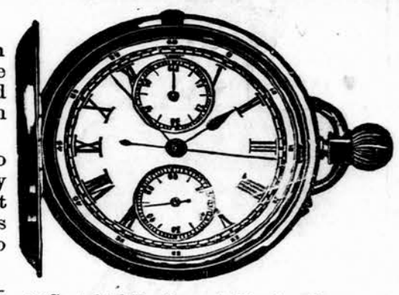

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Silver Watch of cheaper construction	„ 140

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Illustration shows the Chronograph dial the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.

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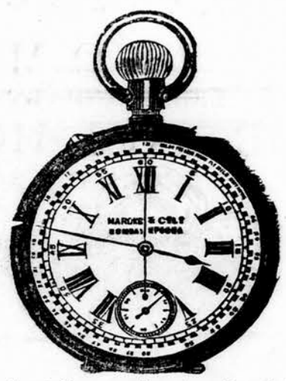

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By burning one of **SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES** in the Room, before going to bed

PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupify or kill all insect life, thus rendering

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EVERY ONE should use these fragrant pastilles and thus escape the persistent attacks of these merciless torments the Painful and Distressing Bites of which so often disfigure the face and hands and Destroy the Complexion.

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Manufactured only in the Laboratories of
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And Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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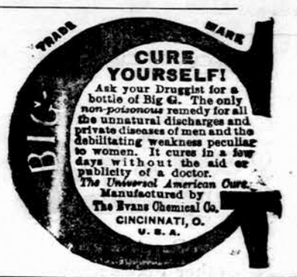
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